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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,649—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1896. [10 PAGES.]

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 5 P.M. 1896.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5987	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	6294	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
P.V.I. CLYDE	4136		25th "
P.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	6973	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6983	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P. M.
‡ GANGES	4269	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6294	L. H. Moule	28th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	A. Symons	5th June.
P.M.I. SHANNON	4179	E. Crowe	12th "
† GANGES	4269	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5307	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Inland packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.
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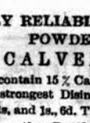
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL  CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April '96
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	350	21st April '96

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Under Contract with the French Government.

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VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April	896.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	"
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June	"
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.

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S.S. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, will SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA and BUSHIRE, on or about the 9th April, 1896.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 4th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 2nd April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 4th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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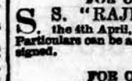
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, sailing about 11th April, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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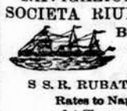

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A DECIDED AND IMMEDIATE SUCCESS.
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5. Supply of Ordinary Carts and Bullocks.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 28th March, 1896.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12½ per one-quarter Share for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th March, 1896.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1896, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1895.
2ND.—To Declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1896.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 30th March, to 15th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Hornby Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1895.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th March, 1896.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd April to 9th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS,
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)
Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.
Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
9 dozen 9½ by 7 white label Ilford dry plates.
3 ,, 9 by 7 Edwards Medium rapidity ordinary plates.
6 new musical boxes.
8 dozen dull green roans.
25 bales straw boards.
20 cases 20 dozen quarts Algerian wines.
15 cases each 8 dozen pints Bass's stout.
6 cases Eugene Pelequots champagne in quarts and pints.
10 barrels each 4 dozen P. Stompan's stout.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey ex-Baria K. P. S. S. R. A. P. 1—2 cases glassware.
Ex-Leander.
793—1 cask earthenware.
799-800—2 cases glassware.
Ex-City of London.
K. P. K. B. 1169-71—3 cases Hink's table and floor lamps.
Ex-Oceana.
101-102—2 cases E. P. spoons and forks and knives
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Shivji Badanchund of Amritsar—
12943-43—2 cases shawls.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 brand-new Quinton tricycle, cushion-tyred, with all accessories.
The property of A. B. EASDON, Esq.—
A comfortable victoria with a high caste grey Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 200 BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 31st instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Bhowan Laoknidass by order of Ootumchund Heerjee and on account and at the risk of Chhotalal Oogur hund.
D F Co. B—100 bales good machine-ginned Broach cotton.
P L P
R 100 bales good machine ginned Broach cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES, OIL-ENGINE, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell at No. 7, Church Gate Street, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Geyer and Co., consisting of—
1—1 H P horizontal oil-engine with exhort boxes-oil, tank, &c., complete, fitted on cast-iron box.
Hand and foot sewing machines of Singer and Wheeler and Wilson systems with the latest improvements and attachments.
English walnut wood writing desk, bentwood rocking office chair, pigeon-hole, paper cabinet, a large filter and other sundries.
The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 29, Tents, Esplanade, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, crockery, pictures, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, one 500 express rifle in case, one 12-bore hammerless gun with case harness, and saddlery, &c., the property of a number of gentlemen now breaking up camp.
The property will be on view this day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th prox. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Marble Hall" Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, one three-quarter size mahogany billiard-table by Thurston (improved cushion) with balls, cues, lamps, etc., oil paintings, English-built single-seated brougham by Holland and Holland, London, strong English landau and victoria, 2 side saddles, gentleman's saddle, sets of double-harness, etc., the property of the late F. FISCHER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Jamseji Nowrojee cabinet maker, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, light victoria as good as new, English dog-cart, one chestnut Arab and one bay waler horse, sets of harnesses, 12-bore rifle by Blissett, one 450 express rifle by Dougall, 12-bore gun by Hollis, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, a collection of choice flower pots, etc., the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., solicitor.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Flagstaff House," near the Government House Gate, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome cottage piano, harmonium, English iron safe, first-rate full size slate billiard-table with balls, cues, six-light brass lamp, etc., by Burroughs and Wartz, two Japanese jinrickshaw, Surat cow with female calf, garden roller, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps, etc., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc.
At No. 40, Marine Lines,
On WEDNESDAY, 15th April, 1896,
the Property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMPSON, R.A.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc.
At No. 8, Marine Lines,
On SATURDAY, 18th April, 1896,
the property of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. WETHERALL,
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Palal Street, Fort, near Share Bazaar, in the godowns of Messrs. M. Mody and Co., on account of Insurance Companies concerned—
A large lot of Army and Navy Co-operative Society's Stores damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINE-GINNED GOOD BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Gill and Co., by order of Mr. Govindas Luchmondas, and on account and risk of Athajee Chellajee, 100 full-pressed bales machine-ginned Good Broach cotton, order No. 45.
On account and risk of Megajee Moteejee—
10 full-pressed bales machine-ginned Good Broach cotton, order No. 35.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Lockeley Hall," opposite the Byculla Club—
23 horses belonging to the 2nd Bombay Lancers. Among the lot there are some good hacks.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's and Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of W. W. PROCTER, Esq.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warl Bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co's BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—
30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers returning to Arabia.
Among the lot there are polo ponies, hacks, trappers and harness horses.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Captain H. T. Weighell, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p.m., the very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, one first-rate sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali bin Ameer Messrs. BANNETT, and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 5th proximo at 3-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place:—
30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different Native dealers returning to Arabia.
Among the lot there are first-class polo ponies, hacks, trappers, carriage horses, etc.
The horses are now on view.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. K. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, on SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, and the following days, at 3-30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an upstanding well bred horse, perfect in his paces, good snaffle mouth, and free from any vice.
Descriptive catalogues will be out in a few days. This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
of
(The best SINGERS in the world.)
From the Harz Mountain, Province Hanover,
at
Apollo Street, next to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society's Depot.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Importer, Mr. C. Brandmuillers, to sell by Public Auction the whole of the very valuable and rare collection of the above-mentioned German Canaries on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, and on the following day, and sale to commence at 5 p.m. each on bird in a lot will put up for sale for the convenience of the intending purchaser.
Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of securing these Canaries are requested not to loose this opportunity as such birds are very seldom imported in Bombay.
Now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH MACHINE-GINNED GOOD COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Godowns, next to Chanda Ramji's Press, and in the Jutha of Mucadam Heerjee Ruttonsey, by order of Messrs. Asaria Tricumjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thobhun Damjee—
S L & Co.— 100 bales Broach machine-ginned good cotton.
The above bales have been surveyed and stamped at the instance of Thacker Ibji Oomersey.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED an OVERSEER for the Surat District Local Board. Salary Rs. 60 per month, horse allowance Rs. 15, with prospects of promotion on approved service. Applications with certificates will be received till 10th April, 1896.
F. S. P. LELY,
President, District Local Board, Surat.
President, District Local Board Surat's Office, 29th March, 1896.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Orde of the Board
F D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at St. Helen's Square South, Calcutta.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS' Co.'s
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America and Australia, and is recognised for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India.
To every purchaser of a bottle of the "BEEHIVE" Brandy, a copy of the
ROYAL ALBUM,
containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the ROYAL FAMILY will be PRESENTED free of charge.
Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle. Rs. 28 per dozen, from

D. C. OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.	ADERJEE COWASJEE SHROFF, Parel.
D. D. BARIA, " "	E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co., Fort.
PESTONJEE MANEKJEE, Pydownie.	S. C. OOMRIGUR, Bazaar Gate Street.
J. N. KAPADIA.	RUSTOM A. IRANI,
MANEKJEE P. BARIA, Pydownie.	BURJORJEE SHAPURJEE "
TAYLOR & Co., Byculla Bridge.	J. F. KUTHOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.

MORENAS & Co., DENISON & Co., JAMESON & Co.
And all Respectable Wine Merchants throughout the Bombay Presidency.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.
TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
Signature
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1888. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.
JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.	PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
	GUN WADS.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.	SALOON AIR AND-GUN AMMUNITION.
	GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HAVEON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE,
Agent.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 4,020,000 = ,, 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable as its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1896.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY, 23rd March, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
A REVISED TIME TABLE will come into force on this Railway, on and from WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1896. For details see Time Tables at Stations.
A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.
ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO STREET.
WITH reference to the Notice of the 11th instant with the exception of Departments 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 16 ALL DEPARTMENTS are now able to CARRY OUT most orders. Groceries, Tobaccos, &c., Wines, Drugs, Ammunition, Games, and Books can be Supplied nearly as fully as before.
Glassware and Dinnerware (of Pats 113, 120, 129 and 130) can also be supplied, but no Tea or Breakfast services.
Large Shipments are arriving by every Mail; and BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL, the BOMBAY DEPOT will be able to carry out ALL ORDERS as before.
The Passage, Baggage, Shipping, and Clearing Departments are proceeding as usual.
The Departments are located in the old premises in Apollo Street, and in the Sirdar's

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Damodar Lukhmidas Mills, meeting, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
P. and O. extra s. s. Malacca, expected to arrive.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.; Monthly Reception, 8-30 p.m. (Ladies invited.)
Prize-distribution, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's Gujerati Hindu Girls' School, Sir Mungaldas House, Girgaum, 5 p.m.
Annual General Meeting of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture, 6 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Moonlight Music, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ariel entered, and the steamers Hiroshima Maru and Goa left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Baroda entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Oriental on Saturday; the steamer Clydesdale left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

THE SIR MUNGALDAS GUZERATI HINDU GIRLS SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Sir Mungaldas Guzerati Hindu Girls' School will be held, this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the family house of the late Sir Mungaldas, at Girgaum Back Road. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran, will preside, and Lady Farran will give away the prizes.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Dongerpoor, accompanied by five followers, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and has been putting up in Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji's bungalow at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

PROW SWAMPED.—Prow No. 6747, in charge of tindal Gopal Luximon, laden with a cargo of timber, was, on Friday afternoon, swamped off Mazagon, and the cargo was washed away. The crew, consisting of six men, were taken safely on shore in tonies.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday forenoon, a carriage, belonging to Mr. Luxmidas Mularji, was being driven along the Gowalia Tank Road, when a sowar of the Governor's Bodyguard, who was riding behind his Excellency's carriage, collided against Mr. Luxmidas carriage, throwing the horse, attached to the carriage, down on the ground. The sowar escaped unhurt.

VISITS.—On Wednesday, Rajah-i-Rajman Rajah Sheo Raj Dharmwant, Bahadur and Rajah Indar-Karan Bahadur, of Hyderabad, paid a visit to Prince Samatsingji Bahadur, of Palitana State, at his residence, Cumballa Hill. On Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and Dr. Mylne, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, paid return visits to the Kumar Saheb at Cumballa Hill.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAR.—Aga Mahomed, a general merchant, residing on the first floor of a house on Bhendy Bazar Road, has reported to the Police that, about 10o'clock, on Friday night, he locked the door of his room and went out for a walk. On his return, at about midnight, he found that the lock on the door had been wrenched off, and on entering the place discovered that currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs 170, had been stolen from a box in the room.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at 9 o'clock, by moonlight:—

March.....What the Waves are saying...Luschwitz
Overture.....William Tell.....Rossini
Valse.....Little Gleaner.....Rosatie
Selection.....Patience.....Winterbottom
Diana's Hunting Call for Echo.....Arndt
Introduction and Chorus from Carmen Op..Bizet
Selection.....No. 1 Faust.....Gounod
Gallop.....Champagne.....Scherbert
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of February last, 3 horses and 7 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 59 bullocks and 140 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month, 251 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 72 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

MR. D. E. WACHA.—We understand that Mr. D. E. Wacha, who has been for a considerable time the honorary Editor of the English columns of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," has resigned his position. We shall miss his vigorous writing, and our contemporary will not be nearly so interesting. There is some consolation, however, for that which will be a loss to the "Kaiser-i-Hind" will be a gain to others. Mr. Wacha's pen is too valuable to remain long idle, and many journals will gladly avail themselves of its services.—"The Champion."

A DESCENDANT OF "MUNSOOR."—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Abdul Currimbux, aged twenty-eight years, alleged to be a lunatic, was, on Friday afternoon, removed from the Ismail Habib's mosque to the lunatic lock-up at the Mazagon Police Court, for creating a disturbance in the mosque, saying that he was the descendant of "Munsoor," who claimed Divinity, and was executed some centuries ago by a Mongul Emperor. It appears that Abdul is a native of Azamgurh District, and came to Bombay with his mother about seven months ago and maintained themselves by begging. His mother states that within the last three months Abdul has not been right in his head. He is at present detained under the observation of the Police Surgeon.

AN APPEAL BY THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S SON.—A Hindu, named Balkrishna Shivshanker, some time ago sued Mahomed Mehedi Tharia, a son of the late Sir Tharia Thopun, to recover Rs. 4,000 with interest at the exorbitant rate of 24 per cent., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy gave in July last a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 3,520, with interest at 24 per cent. The young man had raised a defence on the score of his indiscretion and extravagant habits, affirming that he had received only Rs. 1,100 as consideration for the note for Rs. 4,000, which defence did not avail him at the trial. He appealed from Mr. Justice Candy's decision; and Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Strachey have, without calling upon the plaintiff's counsel for a reply, dismissed the appeal with costs.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.—Mrs. Besant arrives in Bombay to-day (Monday), and at 6 p.m. will deliver her first lecture at the Novelty Theatre entitled "Education as a Factor in National Progress." In a portion of this lecture Mrs. Besant may say something on the difficult question of cruelty to animals and the means, by moral education and suasion, of preventing it, in connection with our local Society for its prevention. On Tuesday and Wednesday Mrs. Besant lectures in Surat. On her return to Bombay on Thursday her lecture is on "Western Science justifying Occult Teaching," and on Friday, on "A Spiritual life in the world, on each occasion at the Novelty at 6 p.m., during her stay. On each of these days Mrs. Besant will be glad to answer the questions of those interested in Theosophy and cognate religious objects from 9 a.m. to noon. On Saturday, Mrs. Besant returns to Europe by the mail steamer.

SUICIDE OF A BRICKLAYER'S WIFE.—An inquiry was held, on Sutarday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Peerkhan Lane, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Seeta, aged thirty-five years, the wife of one Rutton Govind, a bricklayer, residing on the third floor of a chawl in that locality. For the last two or three years, deceased had been subject to fits, and although some household remedies were tried, she got no better. For the last two or four days she behaved like a mad women, and ceased to work in the house. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Saturday, Seeta asked her husband to give her some warm water to bathe. The husband did so, and she went to bathe on the terrace. As deceased did not return in about half-an-hour, the husband went on the terrace, and on looking for her, found her lying on the sweeper's cavity below. On coming downstairs, and on examining her, found her to be dead. There was a large bleeding wound at the back of the head, evidently caused by the fall. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

THE LATE CHAMPION OF HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE.—The third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas were performed, on Saturday afternoon last, in a reformed style, in consonance with the wishes of the deceased gentleman. On such an occasion, the relatives of a deceased Hindu go to the Moombadavie or Thakordwar temple to worship the god Mahadeo there, burn a lamp fed with ghee, &c., and perform other similar rites. Mr. Madhavdas having courageously eschewed idolatry, his relatives and friends assembled at his bungalow and repaired to the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, in its neighbourhood, where Mr. Kelkar offered up a prayer in Marathi in the presence of the deceased's friends, among whom were Hindu and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Madhavdas by his will contributed Rs. 3,000 for charitable purposes, of which Rs. 1,000 are for the education of the orphan children of Hindu widows who had re-married during their life-time, and Rs. 500 for the Karelwady Girls' School.

SUICIDE OF A FURNITURE POLISHER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sitaram Baloo, a furniture polisher, aged twenty-three, residing on the second storey of a house at Chinch Bunder Road. For the last nine days deceased had been suffering from fever, and was under the treatment of Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, but the fever did not leave him, and during the last three days Sitaram was delirious. About 9 o'clock, on Friday night, deceased jumped out of the window in his room into the sweeper's passage below. He was at once picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that Sitaram had neither sustained external nor internal injuries by the fall. The fever, however, continued increasing, and he died on Saturday morning. Dr. Gillespie, the house-surgeon to the hospital, was of opinion that the death was due to concjestion of the brain, due to high fever. He was also of opinion that the fall, if deceased had any, did in no way contribute to his death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING.—For the past three weeks our readers have undoubtedly observed novel advertisements in this paper. We were not aware that Jacques Bonhomme could excel Jonathan in advertising as an art, and manifest such energy in infusing originality in their announcements. What our advertisers, the Associated Vineyard Cultivators' Company, who are the proprietors of the celebrated Beehive Brandy, promised in our last few issues has come in the shape of a very pretty Royal Album containing sixteen Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family, taken by W. and D. Downey, with short biography beneath each plate. The calendar for 1890 is printed on the second page, and the Album is entirely got up in artistic style suitable for any drawing-room. The proprietors of the Beehive Brandy have placed copies of the Royal Albums with all the principal wine and spirit merchants to be given free to every purchaser of a bottle of their brandy. We are told of Messrs. Pears spending a hundred thousand pounds a year for their advertisements, but these French shippers evidently mean business when they give away an Album fully worth a rupee with every bottle of brandy, and of which we learn 12,000 copies have arrived.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT TO A HINDU GIRL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindu Girl, named Jani, aged two years, residing with her mother at Frere Road. On Friday last, the mother went to Frere Bunder to pick up coal, which might have dropped from carts, taking the deceased with her. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day the mother was picking up some coal, and the deceased was running across the road after her. Just then a labour cart laden with coal, and driven by one Sudana Toolsiram, came up from behind, and one of the bullocks knocked the deceased down. The driver pulled up, and the cart was stopped, but not before the wheel had come in contact with the child. A purdasee, who witnessed the occurrence, at once backed the wheel, and the mother picked the deceased up. The mother then conveyed the girl to the J. J. Hospital, where, after, she was examined by the doctor, took her home. During the evening deceased grew worse, and as her breathing power became difficult, the mother again at about 10-30 p.m., took the child to the J. J. Hospital, where deceased died on the following morning at 8 o'clock. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to internal injuries, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with that evidence.

FATAL JUMP FROM A TRAIN IN MOTION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Sucaram Sowba, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing with his brother at Lohar Chawl. On Thursday morning, deceased, who was a servant to a flower seller, left the Victoria Terminus for Matoonga by No. 29 down local passenger train. About an hour afterwards Mr. Charles Alexander Kite, Acting Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, received a telegram from the guard of the train that the deceased was found lying hurt at the mileage 8-3. In about five or six minutes after the receipt of the above telegram deceased was brought by No. 170 up local passenger train to the Byculla Station, whence he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Kite proceeded to the hospital, and on examining the person of the deceased found, in his dhotur, a half-return ticket, issued at the Victoria Terminus, to Matoonga, and bearing date the 25th instant. Deceased was unconscious from the time he was brought to the Byculla Station, until his death, so Mr. Kite could not ascertain as to under what circumstances deceased jumped out of the train. However, on returning to the Byculla Station from the hospital, Mr. Kite received another telegam from the station-master at Matoonga, stating that the driver of No. 29 down local passenger train noticed the deceased jump from the train at about the eighth telegraph post from the Matoonga Station, and that, as the boy was seriously hurt, the driver sent him to the Byculla Station in No. 170 up local passenger train to be conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The guard and the driver of that train having been away with the train, Mr. Kite could not make any personal inquiries of them as to how the accident occurred. The jury, however, upon the above evidence and the evidence of the house surgeon, who was of opinion that the death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of his having jumped from a train while in motion.

THE "MONITOR" NO MORE.—The recently-started Mahomedan organ, the "Monitor," has ceased to exist, and in its last number sings its own death-lay in these terms:—"We are sorry to have to announce to our readers that, with the present number, the "Monitor" ceases to exist for want of adequate support. The subscribers will be refunded half the amount of their subscription on application to the manager." The Kaiser-i-Hind thus remarks on the demise:—"As a responsible organ of Mahomedan opinion, there was abundant room and justification for its existence. It was well-written, and was unexceptionable in tone and temper. We had looked forward to its gradual growth and expansion. We thought as much when it was started about seven months ago amidst great expectations, and rejoiced at its appearance as marking a stage in the progress and enlightenment of the Mahomedan community, as it was considered necessary by some of their leading men to have an organ of their own. It encouraged the belief that, although far behind the other Indian communities, the Mussulmans of Bombay, through their representative men, were doing all they could to make up for lost time. The project of starting three papers at a time—one in English, another in Gujerati, and a third in Urdoo—was ambitious enough, but along with the high hopes and great ambition which it raised, we thought there would be sufficient enterprise and public spirit in its promoters to make the venture a success. The paper has collapsed "from want of adequate support." It is a significant commentary on the general backwardness of our Mahomedan neighbours that, despite the wealth of parficular sections of this community, and the education and enlightenment of some of its members, they were unable to maintain a solitary organ of their own in the first city in India.

A DISTURBANCE IN THE FORT.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sand rs-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Grennan of C. Division appeared, and applied to his Worship to make some arrangements with regard to a serious disturbance which he feared was likely to take place at the Old Hammum Lane. On receipt of certain information, the Superintendent had gone to the locality on Friday afternoon, and found that a number of Purdasee Bhayas were outside some godowns, which were claimed by Dossa Thakersi, and also by Dhunji Kassidas. Both parties continued to be at variance, neither having finally established his claims to the satisfaction of the other. Mr. Grennan enquired into the matter, and certain arrangements for the preservation of peace were made. At ten o'clock, on Saturday morning, the Superintendent was informed by a police sepoy that a large number of people, Hindus and Mahomedans, most of whom were armed with sticks, had collected near the godowns on behalf of both the antagonists to decide the dispute by a free fight. The Superintendent, accompanied by the whole of his European Inspectors and Constables, and a large number of Native policemen, went to the spot. He found the whole place crowded with Hindu and Mahomedan budmashes. He saw one godown open and a karkoon standing in the godown with a mohr in his hand. On the ground lay a padlock, which had been broken by a budmash at the karkoon's order. On seeing the police coming most of the men ran away. The Superintendent decided to keep a strong guard there as the number of the crowd was nearly 300. Mr. Grennan applied to Mr. Slater that both these men, Dhunji and Dossa, be bound over to keep the peace. Most of the men collected there were hirlings and budmashes. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the two men respectively, and the matter was adjourned until Wednesday for further enquiry.

THE Viceroy has made a handsome donation in aid of the funds of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and his Private Secretary, in remitting the amount, has stated that his Excellency "will be glad to support an institution which appears to be doing such good work." His distinguished father was a warm supporter of the Home, as well as successive Viceroys down to the time of Lord Northbrook, when, for some unaccountable reason, the flow of Viceregal patronage abruptly ceased. It is not generally known that a donation of Rs. 200 constitutes the giver a Life-Member: at all events this source of income dried up nearly twenty years ago. It is to be hoped, in the interests of a very deserving class, that Lord Elgin's example may be widely followed. Any contribution will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, who will also be glad to receive gifts of cast-off clothing, books, periodicals, tobacco, etc., for the use of inmates. The annual report for the 1895 is in the press, and copies will be gladly supplied to all applicants immediately after its publication.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above corporation was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office under the chairmanship of Mr. W. R. Macdonell, to make certain alterations in the third clause of the memorandum of association of the corporation, whereby the directors further pewer to "buy, sell, get, produce, prepare for the market, import, export, and deal in any part of the world, in timber, oil, rice, and other products of Burma, India and their neighbouring countries including Malay or the Eastern Archipelago, and, to enter into arrangements with other persons or companies for sharing profits, joint adventures, &c. Reporters were not admitted, but we learn from a correspondent that a number of shareholders attended to oppose any such change in the existing order of things, and a number of the absentees had given their proxies in favour of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff who secured in this way about 400 votes to back him. Against these the directors could count upon about 700 votes only, whereas to carry their proposition they required about 1,200 votes, that is, thrice the number secured by Mr. Shroff.

In opposing the proposition, Mr. Shroff said: It is true that the amended "objects" clause that is laid before you for acceptance to-day removes the possibility of the company going in for mining and railway enterprise and the wide and varied field of commercial activity covered by the expression "industrial and manufacturing operations" has been seemingly curtailed by the omission of those words. I say seemingly, gentlemen, because you will see that the language employed still leaves it open to the board to engage in all the branches of commerce that human activity can engage in. For you will notice, gentlemen, that the amended "objects" comprise "trade and business with and at Burma, India and their neighbouring countries, including the Malay or Eastern Archipelago for the purpose of "buying, selling, getting, producing preparing for market, manufacturing, importing and exporting and dealing in any part of the world in timber, oil, rice, minerals and other products of the countries aforesaid." The words omitted, therefore, really in no way restrict the wide field of operations which the directors asked your permission at the last meeting to embark in. The expression "mines" and "industries" and manufacturing operations are omitted, but the minerals are still there and all the "other products" of all the countries mentioned with power to buy and sell, produce and manufacture and prepare for market. What has been omitted was a mere redundancy. The exuberance of language has been pruned a little, but with the exception of railway nothing that was in the clause that was withdrawn at the meeting of the 9th December last has really been taken out. It is true that the words "The East" have been omitted, but I ask you, gentlemen, whether in reality there has been any such restriction of area as is contended. The East has all been brought back again by the addition now made of the words Burma and India "with their neighbouring countries, including the Malay or Eastern Archipelago." And when we bear in mind that the amended clause gives power to the board to deal in any part of the world, you will agree with me that the omission of the words "The East" leaves us almost exactly where we were before. It is also true, gentlemen, that the power to guarantee dividends on the shares, stocks or securities of the companies promoted by this company is taken away by the omission of these words, but it appears to me open to doubt whether such power is not implied and included in the power which it is proposed to take "to form and establish" such companies. The directors want, I take it, to manufacture and to barter in them to make out a case for the proposed change. I ask you, gentlemen, with some confidence whether any case has been made out at all. We are told in vague and general terms of the necessity and advisibility of new departures in the kind and method of business, but not one single instance has been adduced pointing to such necessity or advisibility. And as a matter of fact, gentlemen, it is not as if no new departures either in principle or method have hitherto been taken. The company, as you are aware, was originally formed to work the forests of Burma and to trade in timber, but that did not prevent the directors from doing business in succession in rice and cutch and lac and oil and other commodities and setting up rice mills, although it will be borne in mind that these new departure have most of them been a source of loss to the shareholders. In one breath the dissentient shareholders are charged with necessitating a constant resort to the shareholders and the High Court, and in the next they are with a strange inconsistency charged with not keeping steadily before them the fact that the present "objects" clause is very wide and empowers the board to do all that the new "objects" clause proposes to give them power to do. We are told that the immediate object the board have in view is not so much a new departure in the kind of business that is now being done, but a new departure in the method of doing it by entering into arrangements with partnership and companies on joint account with a view to sharing losses and profits. A well-considered proposition on these lines with proper safeguards would, I feel sure, meet with the support of the shareholders, but I am sorry that I cannot vote for the proposed very wide and dangerous "objects" clause, and I am sure my brother shareholders will think twice before doing so. We must always bear it in mind that the board of directors is a shifting body and so is the firm of the secretaries. When the time comes for the next successors of the present board, and the present members of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co. will confine themselves to changes in the method of doing business and will not launch into wild schemes under the new memorandum. The secretaries have not met some of the objections I urged at the meeting of 9th December last. One of them was that our present capital and reserve funds amounting to 40 lakhs of rupees were not sufficient for our trade in timber alone, and that to work it we are obliged to borrow 35 lakks more. How then is the additional capital to be provided for? Gentlemen, I feel convinced that if the present "objects" clause is changed, our shares which at present rank with those of the Bank of Bombay as I have used the name of this Bank I may as well draw your attention to fortunately they have taken out from their "objects" clause, the power to advance money on the shares of joint stock companies which had brought ruin to the old Bank of Bombay. Now about our shares—they are next to Government Papers, we lose their character of a safe and sound investment, and will be classed with those of speculative concerns. Any attempt, therefore, to provide additional funds by borrowing, will end in disappointment, and any such measure will reach upon the stability of the concern. I therefore earnestly trust that you will vote against the resolution put before you.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was of opinion that for a long time the directors and managers had worked very creditably, and as they had full confidence in their directors they had no reason to take a gloomy view of the future, but should cheerfully help the directors and managers in their endeavours to still further increase the prosperity of the corporation by voting in favour of the proposition.

Mr. Jahangeer Bhicajee Dalal supported the views of Mr. Shroff, stating that in absence of a full case being made out for the proposition he would vote against it.

Mr. Vassanjee Khimjee was in favour of the proposition, and explained to native shareholders in Gujrati the arguments of the directors.

Mr. Thakoredass Tuljaram, a shareholder, in a funny way asked the chairman to guarantee the shareholders the same dividend for at least 25 years, before counting upon his vote in favour of the proposition.

After some further discussion the proposition was put to the vote of the shareholders present, and was lost by a majority.

After a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Macdonell the meeting was dissolved.

JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMETED.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, Bazaar Gate Street, Mr. Cursondass Vulabhdass in the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was approved and adopted:—

Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company made up for the year ending 31st December 1895. Inclusive of the balance of Rs. 188-9-8 brought forward from the last account, the total profit earned by the company during the year under report, amounts to Rs. 1,54,212-11-10. Out of this an interim dividend for the half-year ended on 30th June 1895, at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole share and Rs. 10 per one quater share, was paid, which absorbed Rs. 44,000, and Rs. 55,000 have been carried to machinery deterioration fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,212-11-10. Your directors have now the pleasure to recommed payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12½ per one quater share for the half-year ended on 31st December 1895, making a total dividend of Rs. 90 per whole share and Rs. 22½ per one quater share for the year. This will require Rs. 55,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 212-11-10 to be carried to the next year's account. Your directors regret to state that in October last the fly-wheel of the weaving engine in the company's mill broke down. This necessitated the stoppage of the entire weaving department of the mill for nearly four weeks until it was replaced by a second-hand fly-wheel obtained. Your directors are glad to state that they have placed an order with Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons, Ld., of Bolton, through their local agent, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee & Co., for a vertical triple expansion engine to indicate 1,250 horse power. They have also ordered out from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves & Co., of Bolton, through their local agent, Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons, four Lancashire steel boilors of 120 lbs. working pressure each, out of which one has already arrived. The directors have put two flat carding engines, one drawing frame, one slubbing frame, one intermediate frame, three roving frames, two ring frames, ten coppreels, and sundry other machinery in your mill. Your mill property, machinery and stock are insured for Rs. 13,15,300. The directors regret that Mr. Gokuldas Dewjee, who had been connected with the direction of the company for about nine years, resigned his seat on the board on account of weak health. The vacancy, thus caused, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Murarji Goculdas, and the directors request you to confirm the appointment. Two of your directors, Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Murarji Goculdas retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election.

The usual resolutions embodied in the report as to the declaration of dividend, election of directors, and appointment of auditors being carried, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE annual sports in connection with the above institute, took place, on Saturday afternoon, in the spacious compound of the College, before a large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. There were no less than fourteen items on the programme, all of which excited great interest amongst the spectators, and keen competition amongst the competitors. The entries were invariably numerous.

The first event on the programme was the Flat Race for 75 yards. The following being the competitors:—Geo. Smith, N. B. Jeejina, L. B. Bhagwet, A. Westerling, J. P. Dave, M. P. Sethna, G. Lyons, R. F. Khuras, T. Pereira, B. P. Kerawalla, Harry Barrett, B. G. Chavan, P. S. Kapadia, P. D. Tunt, B. R. Gadre, G. C. Pathare, P. E. Seervai, and N. Darookhanavalla. There were two prizes. The first being given by the proprietors of the "Indian Sketch," and consisted of a handsome book, which was gained by G. Lyons, who won the race. The second prize which consisted of a champion tennis bat and was offered by Principal Phythian went to A. Westerling.

The second event was Putting the Shot. The following were the competitors:—Th. O'Donnell, E. G. Faria, V. Hoogewerf, M. H. Nicholson, Ed. Hoogewerf, H. Patell, J. F. Kerawalla, P. Seervai, and A. D. Darookhanavalla. The contest was chiefly between V. Hoogewerf and M. H. Nicholson. The former succeded in putting the shot a distance of 28 feet 8 inches, while the latter sent it at a distance of 23 feet and 6 inches. Hoogewerf, therefore, won the fist prize, which consisted of a polished oakwood office case, presented by Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit. Nicholson gained a thickly-plated fruit stand presented by Mr. R. M. Sayani.

The third event was 110 Yards Egg and Spoon Race, which was very amusing. The following 20competitors were in the field:—Geo. Smith, M. Barretto, Luis D'Souza, P. A. Baptist, A. Westerling, Ed. Hoogewerf, Joe Vaz, A. Vaz, S. Cama, S. Tatati, G. Lyons, R. S. Shroff, Harry Barrett, P. Sethna, N. B. Jeejina, P. E. Seerval, B. P. Kerawalla, K. K. Mathur, P. D'Souza, and Alex Martins. There were three prizes, a solid Russia leather handbag, a silver sugar basin, and a useful box of writting materials presented by the Hon. Mr. Nowroji, N. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, and Dr. J. K. Tavaria, respectively, and they were won by G. Lyons, E. Seerval, and Joe Vaz.

The fourth event was 120 Yards Hurdle Race. There were seven competitors, namely:—T. Pereira, Ed. Hoogewerf, G. Lyons, B. J. Gomes, N.B. Jeejina, V. S. Ramanajum, and Harry Barrett. The first prize was a highly-finished silver gong presented by Mr. George Cotton, and the second a handsome butter pot given by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.I.E. G. Lyons won the first and Ed. Hoogewerf won the second.

The fifth event, a Quartermile Flat Race, was contested by A. Westerling, Th. O'Donnell, V. Hoogewerf, Sam D'Costa, S. Ranji, R. C. Shroff, K. M. Pardhy, P. V. Paranjpay, P. C. Shroff, H. Williams, Ed. Smith, and Carter. H. Williams won the first prize, which was a pair of binoculars in a morocco case, presented by Messrs. Tata and Sons. V. Hoogewerf secured the second trophy, a richly engraved, gilded tray, presented by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta. The third prize, a silver call bell with a double alarm, presented by Mr. W. C. Hughes was won by Ed. Smith.

The sixth event was 150 Yards Siamese (Twin Race, nine pairs had entered. They were as follows:—(1) Geo. Smith and R. F. Khuras; (2) T. M. Pardhy and M. J. Treasurywalla; (3) Ed. Hoogewerf and Harry Barrett; (4) S. Cama and K. M. Colah; (5) A Westerling and G. Lyons; (6) S. Ranji and Alex. Martins; (7) S. G. Shete and P. D. Tumbat; (8) R. C. Shroff and P. N. Mehta; (9) J. P. Dave and M. C. Dave. The first prize, a silver ink-stand, presented by Mr. A. F. Beaufort was won by the fifth pair; while the second prize a silver, mounted Malacca cane, presented by Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit was won by the second pair.

The seventh event, 2 Miles Bicycle Race, excited the greatest interest. The first prize, a handsome silver claret jug, presented by the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, which was easily won by Nicholson; while a large tray presented by Messrs Vacha Brothers, went to Treasurywalla.

The eighth event, Half-a-mile Flat Race, was contested by the following fifteen students:—T. Pereira, P. D. Tumbat, R. C. Shroff, A. Westerling, Ed. Hoogewerf, J. P. Dave, P. S. Kapadia, B. P. Kerawalla, N. B. Padshah, V. S. Ramanajum, M. C. Dave, J. L. Mathur, B. M. Colah, J. F. Kerawalla, and Dewary. There were three prizes: A silver bread tray presented by Mr. J. O'Callaghan, a pretty ice-pail silver-mountings presented by Mr. Snow, and a card tray presented by Mr. Dorabji Jamsedji Tata, and they were won by V. S. Ramanajum, B. M. Colah, and P. D. Tumbat, respectively.

The Managing Committee had not forgotten to provide for workmen and peons, and the ninth event Chatty Race, was reserved for them. Three prizes, being divided amongst them after an amusing race.

The tenth event was Half-a-mile Walking Race, which excited keen competition amongst the following twelve students:—A. Vaz, Ed. Hoogewerf, B. J. Gomes, S. Ranji, S. A. Vaz, M. Meyers, P. N. Mehta, J. L. Mathur, N. B. Padshah, J. F. Kerawalla, B. N. Colah, and G. C. Pathare. There were three prizes: A strong cowhide knockabout bag presented by Mr. G. A. Barnett; a silver cruet stand given by Mr. Hugh Monie, and a plush stationery rack by Mr. J. Dunlop. They were won by G. C. Pathare and B.J. Gomes.

The eleventh event, 150 Yards Ladies' Technical Lottery Race, was a novel feature. Each competitor started with an envelope containing an arithmetical question in addition. This he presented to the ladies at two-thirds of the distance for solution. The competitor who came first to the goal with a correct answer won the first prize. The following were the competitors:—Geo. Smith, Ed. Hoogewerf, B. J. Gomes, S. Cama, S. Ranji, A. Westering, G. Lyons, R. C. Shroff, B. M. Colah, W. X. Pinto, Louis D'Souza, N. B. Jeejina, Harry Barrett, M. J. Treasurywalla, and B. M. Colah. The ladies taking part in this were Miss Smith, Mrs Row, and Miss G. H Gista. There were three prizes presented by the students of the Institute, consisting of sweets, and engineering students, and they were won by A. Westerling, G. Lyons, and M. J. Treasurywalla.

For the twelfth item, Fancy Carnival, the competitors were:—Harry Barrett, B. J. Gomes, P. N. Mehta, M. P. Sathna, M. C. Bokhanwalla, and B. N. Mehta. The first prize which was a fancy flower vase presented by Dr. Tavaria, was won by B. J. Gomes, while the second (presented by Mr. A. F. Beaufort) went to B. N. Mehta.

The Donkey Race provoked much amusement. Some of the brutes refused to go on, while others lead themselves astray. Finally Harry Barrett succeeded in controlling the animal, and finishing the round first and gained the first prize, a challenge cup, presented by Mr. George Cotton. While M. J. Treasurywalla won the second prize, silver cruets, presented by Professor A. Huilah.

The last item was the Tug-of-War between the engineering and cotton students, which, after severe and exciting contest, resulted in a victory for the latter.

This finished the interesting and enjoyable programme, which thanks to the exertions of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. D. J. Tata, and other judges and members of the Sports Committee, passed off most satisfactorily. The judges were Messrs D. J. Tata; H. Monie; Professor J. P. Phythian; and Dr. H. K. Tavaria; Professor Arthur Huilah acting as starter.

Mrs. Phythian then kindly distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, who were loudly applauded as they received the awards.

Three cheers for Professor and Mrs. Phythian, for the staff of the institute, and for Mr. Beaufort, terminated the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

6-15 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address, and Story of the Cross.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

7-30 a.m.—Ante-Communion, Service with Address by Rev. A. H. Bowman. Hymns 167 and 168.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 25th March, 1896:—

	£
Budget estimate of remittances during 1895-96 ...	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 21st March 1896..	17,244,300
Remittances in excess of the Budget estimate ...	244,300

THE following are among the recently proved wills:—Sir Joseph Barnby, £103; Right Hon. H. C. Childers, £15,225; General Charles John Foster, K.C.B., £6,665; and Mr. James Adair McConnochie, C.E., £38,589.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday Sir James Westland, replying to a question, said that the despatch giving the view of the Secretary of State on the Opium Commission Report had been published in the "Gazette" of January 18th.

Mr. Cadell, replying regarding conveniences for native railway passengers, said that a good deal had been done to increase these, stringent orders on the subject having been issued.

Sir James Westland then opened the debate on the Budget. He explained in regard to the scheme for raising the currency reserve from eight to ten crores that the opinion of the Presidency banks and Chambers of Commerce had been taken, and no one took up the ground that the stability of the currency note would be affected. The matter had been referred to the Secretary of State, and if he sanctioned the proposal legislation might be undertaken to give effect to it. But in any case the Government would not legislate until next cold weather, as they did not intend to introdnce a Bill on the subject at Simla, where they would not have the presence of the Commercial Members. Referring to the request from Rangoon, that the Secretary of State's bills should be drawn on that town, he said it had been decided that this could not be done, giving reasons for the decision. The desire of the Rangoon merchants that the large balances in hand at the beginning of each cold weather should be made available for financing the rice trade would be complied with, and they would be allowed to tender for these. He, however, doubted whether they would benefit much by this arrangement.

Mr. Playfair said the Budget testified again to the buoyancy and elasticity of the Indian revenues, and, more than this, it manifested in a most satisfactory way the result of the perseverance in economy which had distinguished Lord Elgin's administration. He congratulated the Finace Member that under his guidance the country had emerged from the transition period he was forced to proclaim two years ago, and that he was able to state that after paying for the Chitral expedition, and having restored the Famine Insurance Grant and recouped the contributions levied from the Provincial Government, he had a surplus of nearly a crore of rupees, and unless the value of the rupee again and suddenly alters for the worse, and the country is called upon to meet some unforeseen calamity, it was apparent that the surplus of the current year should be considerably larger than the estimate of Rs. 4,03,000 taken in the Budget. He looked forward with most concern to this "embarras de richesses" as likely to invite demands upon the Financial Member from many directions as the year advances and the surplus accumulates. Mr. Playfair pressed for attention being given to the commercial wants of the Empire, specially referring to the desirability of a reduction in railway rates, in order to enable India to compete with foreign countries in disposing of its produce. He congratulated the Government on their extended programme of railway construction. Turning to the sources of income, Mr. Playfair noted that the Government shared with the public the anxiety regarding opium, and asked whether the rise in the price paid to the cultivator had been sufficient to secure more general cultivation, or whether it would not be desirable to off

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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MANILLA CIGARS.—A fresh consignment to be Sold off. Rs. 4-5, 2-13 and 2-10 nett per Box of 100 Cigars.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

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J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 20th March, 1896.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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A FAMILY (English) having taken a large Bungalow for the Season (1st April to 15th June) at KHANDALLA, desire to hear of others who will join them. Suites of two or three Rooms with Board, two persons Rs. 350 monthly, three person, Rs. 500 monthly. Children by arrangement. Pianos Lawn-Tennis, Badminton. Arrangements liberal, as no cash profit is desired.

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(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS,

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines even in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the Bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAN AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 109⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 119¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. lower, at £64. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., say, to 31 3-16d, per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 68 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay; £20,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Calcutta; £37,000 in Silver to Hongkong; and £14,000 in Silver to Shanghai. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 101¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·21½.

To-day, the English Funds are unchanged; but French Rentes in Paris are again ¼ per cent. lower, at 101¼. A further decline of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of Bar Silver in Landon, at 31 1/8d. per oz.; but in New York a recovery of 1-8 cent in the price of the metal has taken place at 68 1-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 33 5-8s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same parts. business done, market steady; and Linseed at 34⅛s. per 416 lbs., business done, same shipment, to Hamburg, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indian. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4 3-8d. per lb; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for March deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for July-August. In East Indian Cotton, Broach of all grades, was 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less, at 72,000 bales. The week's Imports were 19,000 bales heavier, at 91,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 16,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,164,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverdool market closed quiet, all round; the day's Sales, 6,000 bales; Imports 1,400 bales. Both spot and arrival prices of American Cotton come unchanged; the only alteration in prices being in the case of Tinnevelly's which are 1-16d. lower. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

An advance of 1-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; but June Futures were unchanged at 7·60 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales, compared with 22,000 bales last year, and 8,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the only change in New York Cotton prices is an advance of 2 points in Futures for June, at 7·62 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 7,000 bales, going against 23,000 bales and 7,000 bales, in the two preceding years, respectively. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,340,000 bales, compared with 6,180 bales visible at the end of the previous week. The total actual Stock was 1,130,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy in prices, all round. Exporters have bought only 700 bales, consisting of 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 176; Karanja at Rs. 182; and Bengal, at Rs. 152; and 50 each of Miraj, at Rs. 205; Oomrawatee, at Rs. 171; while the Mills have taken 3,200 bales of Broach, at Rs. 204-5; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been steady markets, with a fair amount of export business reported in both; but with quotations all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,984 bales.
Wheat	10,995 cwts.
Linseed	33,175 "
Rapeseed	5,089 "
Gingellyseed	6,079 "
Poppyseed	2,996 "
Groundnuts	4,750 "
Castorseed	6,313 "
Rice	1,831 "

FREIGHTS.—There is more demand for tonnage in this market; but shippers an not yet inclined to pay better rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 27-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat all day with but little business reported either way, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-32 to 3-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11 32 to 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-8d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Francs Do.	1·52	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at a slight advance on yesterday's rates, say at 107 13-16 for cash and the near settlement, and 107 7-8 for the April account; but quotations left off about 1-8d. below that level, the feeling having become weak.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet today, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Khatau Makunji; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance and Queen; and a decline of Rs. 5 each, in China and Manekjee Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
" " Surats	700	"
" Imports of Cotton	91,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
Stock of Cotton	1,164,000	"
" Surats	42,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 28.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

German mail steamer Sachsen, from Aden arrived.

MARCH 29.

French mail steamer Eridan from Calcutta arrived.

The Germaa East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 27th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. o the 29th March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	29	2	15 p.m.	...	27
Suez	29	2	5 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 29th March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	...	3
" Karachi	...	12	...	2
" Madras	..	21	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 28.

10 p.m.	81·5

SUNDAY.—MARCH 29.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	86·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CLEEVE—March 5, at 23, Elfort-road, Highbury, wife of Ernest E Cleeve, Second Officer, P and O, s s Parramatta, of a son (John Alexander).

DEATHS.

BUTCHER—March 4, at Barnstaple, Robert Holt Butcher, second son of Edward Augustus Butcher, Captain in the Indian Army, aged 82.

CLARKE—March 11, at Leigh, Essex, Donald Alan Reay, younger son of Capt D R Clark, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 9.

HUGHES—March 5, at Reading, Rosanna, widow of the Rev James Hughes, late of Warrenpoint, Ireland, aged 88.

ISAACKE—Masch 6, at Broadstairs, Robert Matthew Isaacke, Esq., late Commander H E I C Maritime Service and D L for Kent, aged 92.

LOVEKIN—March 7, at Brighton, the Rev Alfred P Lovekin, M A, formerly Queen's Chaplain at Point de Galle, Ceylon, and late Vicar of Colden Common, Hants, aged 74.

SCOTT—March 8, at New Barnet, John Scott, late Sergeant-Major 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regt, Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur (served through the Crimea and Indian Mutiny) aged 72.

SUTHERLAND—March 6, William Hope Sutherland, M B C M, Health Officer, Rangoon Municipality, eldest son of the late Dr John Sutherland, Inspector-General on Hospitals, Bengal Army.

THACKER—March 5, at Hastings, Major-Gen John Thacker, Bombay Staff Corps (retired), aged 69.

TODD—March 6, at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, W, Lieut-Col F W Todd, formerly of the 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, and late of Keynstone Lodge, near Blandford, Dorset, aged 91.

POONA.

BIRTH.

RUSTOMJEE—March 23, at Poona, the wife of C. H. J Rustomjee, of a daughter.

ASANSOL.

BIRTH.

PLATEL—March 25, at Asansol, the wife of J A Platel, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT—March 26, at Madras, the wife of F D Bennett of a daughter.

BROWN—March 6, at Arnoldine Estate, Madras, the wife of A Brown, of a daughter.

CAMERON—March 26, at 16, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of P E Cameron, of a son.

GOODMAN—March 21, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev A E Goodman, C M S, of a son.

HERBERT—March 23, at Lahore, the wife of H A Herbert, Pleader, Chief Court, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—March 24, at Allahabad, George Peregrine, infant son of Colonel and Mrs C H P Christie, R E.

WALLACE—February 11, at Pathankote, Arthur Ellerslie Wallace, eldest son of the late H J Ellerslie Wallace, Esq, of Galway, Co. Galway, Ireland, aged 39 years.

WIGHT—At the Ripon Hospital, Simla, of pneumonia, James Andrew Wight, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1896.

A CONSTITUTIONAL question of very great importance has arisen out of what is known as the Simla Bribery case. Last autumn, Sayad Muhammad Yasaf-ud-din, a subject of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, was arrested on a warrant of the District Magistrate at Simla, on a charge of abetting the taking of an illegal gratification by a public servant, in order to obtain some information from the Simla Foreign Office. The arrest was made not in British territory, but in that of his Highness the Nizam, the ground on which the ordinary extradition procedure was eschewed being that the arrest was made at a railway station, and was, therefore, covered by the grant made to the British Government eight years ago by the Nizam of full jurisdiction over the lands within his territory occupied by railways. On the strength of this jurisdiction, which exists on almost all the railways passing through Native States, the Resident of Hyderabad, on receipt of a warrant for the arrest of Yasaf-ud-din, from Captain Beadon, the District Magistrate of Simla, caused the arrest to take place on the arrival of the unsuspecting Hyderabadi at Singampathy Railway Station. The prisoner was released on bail, and surrendered thereto at the Simla Court in due course, the case being adjourned for further hearing. Meanwhile defendant filed an application in the Chief Court of the Punjab to have the warrant set aside on various technical grounds, foremost amongst them being that the magistrate who issued the warrant and the officer who executed it exceeded their powers since the place of arrest is in the Hyderabad State. The Government Advocate sought to nip the application in the bud by arguing that having submitted to the warrant and presented himself at the Court of the Simla Magistrate, the applicant had disentitled himself to any objection of this sort. It would have been a great pity if the constitutional question raised by the application had been thus shelved, and it is a matter for congratulation that the Judges, Justices Frizelle and Chatterji, over-ruled this technical objection. The decision on the application itself is, on the other hand, far from satisfactory, and has occasioned considerable anxiety in many of the Native States. In the course of a judgment which strikes us as a bold but inconclusive example of forensic reasoning, Mr. Justice Frizelle remarked: "The warrant was executed at a place over which full jurisdiction is possessed by the British Government under the notification already quoted, and to which the whole of the Criminal Procedure Code was extended by that notification, and, in my opinion, a warrant so executed was as legal as if it had been executed in any district in British India." His Lordship admitted that the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code under which the warrant was granted speaks only of "arrest at any place in British India," and that the strips of land, ceded by the notification of 1888, were not in British India. But he held that as the notification expressly extended the whole of the Code to the lands specified, the sections under which the arrest was made were applicable to the case. On these grounds, the petition was rejected. Yasaf-ud-din was held to have been legally arrested, since at the Sangampathy Railway station he was amenable to the jurisdiction of the Simla District Court, or for that matter of any other Court in British India.

We do not intend to enter into a discussion of the legal soundness or otherwise of the decision of the Punjab Court, which so far as we can gather from a perusal of Mr. Justice Frizelle's remarks was not supported by a single citation from any law report or statute. The matter has so important a bearing on the relations of the Paramount Power and the Feudatories, that we hope it will not rest where it is, but will be argued out before the Privy Council. If the Judicial Committee of the Council holds that the decision is good in law, the sooner the law is altered the better. For we can conceive of few judgments more calculated to cause ill-feeling and discontent in the dependencies, and certainly none more likely to retard the progress of railways therein. Hitherto when lines have been constructed through Native States, connecting separate portions of British territory, little or no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining from the Durbar the land free of cost, and the cession of the necessary jurisdiction. As Mr. Lee-Warner has pointed out, such jurisdiction over the railways is needful in order to secure uniformity of administration, to obtain undivided responsibility for loss or damage, and to regulate the traffic by one common law. The impossibility of conducting the railways upon any other method than that of one common jurisdiction has been recognised by the Native Rulers, who have in consequence cheerfully agreed to cede jurisdictional rights, never for a moment supposing that they were thereby making their subjects amenable to British Courts for any alleged offence against the Criminal Code, without the exercise of the safeguards afforded by the process of extradition. In the early days full sovereignty was ceded in a few cases with the railway land, "but in practice," says Mr. C. L. Tupper in his "Indian Protectorate," "this kind of cession has been found inconvenient. It is better to obtain the cession of jurisdiction only, and the exercise of the jurisdiction can then be very easily regulated by an order of the Governor-General in Council notified under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act. In these cases no treaties are required, nor has any particular form of agreement been prescribed by Government. It will suffice if it be clearly specified that the State cedes full jurisdiction and administrative control short of sovereign rights over all lands and premises occupied by or required for railway purposes." Here we have the more or less authoritative opinion of an Indian Civilian who has closely studied the question, that the cession of jurisdiction is only for "railway purposes," and leaves the sovereign rights of the Native Ruler unimpaired. And yet we have a Provincial Chief Court upholding the action of the Simla Magistrate and the Hyderabad Resident in claiming full powers to arrest a Hyderabad subject and whisk him off to a distant Court, for an offence not committed in the limits of or appertaining to the railway jurisdiction of Government in the slightest degree.

It is no exaggeration to say that if this decision be upheld, the railways, which have hitherto been rightly regarded as beneficial to the Native States, will come to be regarded with distrust and terror. It will mean that a man can be inveigled or hustled into a railway station in the heart of a Native State and hurried off thousands of miles away, to be tried by some court of whose procedure and law he is absolutely ignorant. If the subject of a Native State finds that he may be liable to arrest and expatriation should he go near a railway station, he will take good care to give its precincts a wide berth, and Native Rulers will become chary of allowing railways to run through their territories. Some years ago, a subject of the Holkar, who had committed an offence, took refuge in another Native State. The police who were entrusted with a warrant for his arrest, exceeding their orders, dragged him by force to the railway station, and was there arrested under a process issued by the Residency Court. On the journey to Indore the man died, and consequently the constitutional question was not then raised. It has now been definitely and clearly raised by the decision of the Punjab Chief Court, which has practically brought nearly seventy million people suddenly under the jurisdiction of Courts of which they know nothing, the machinery of which can be worked by dexterous and unscrupulous persons to suit their own evil ends at the expense of innocent people at a distance. We remember that in a case which occurred a few years back, a European resident in Bombay received a writ requiring him to attend the next day to answer to a civil case at Mussoorie. He wired to the magistrate pointing out the physical impossibility of presenting the complete defence he possessed at a court over a thousand miles distant at a few hours' notice. But although defendant was thus precluded from giving his version of the case, the court found for the plaintiff with damages. Finding that an appeal would lie only in Calcutta, and would involve a very heavy outlay of time and money, the victim submitted to the trick and paid the sum wrongfully awarded by the court. If the great distance which separates one part of British India from another leads occasionally to miscarriages of justice such as this, what will be the case if the inhabitants of Native States are suddenly made amenable to the jurisdiction of any magistrate in British India, without the slightest observance of any of the safeguards by which in every country the law of extradition is surrounded? By recent legislation the Government of India have increased the extraditional powers of Political Officers in Native States. There therefore is all the less need to set aside those powers and resort to the rough and ready method of summary and arbitrary arrest. Years ago we pointed out the need of caution in regard to the grant of jurisdiction, and urged that care should be taken that the liberty of Native State subjects was not thereby imperilled. It was under the belief that no such peril existed that the States granted jurisdictional rights to the Paramount Power on the railways. The discovery that the peril is very real is not likely to aid the cause of railway extension in India. The sooner the question is definitely settled by the Privy Council the better for all the interests concerned.

IF it be true that the rising of the Matabeles was brought about by the Native Police, who then went over to them with a supply of arms and ammunition, the situation at Buluwayo is undoubtedly one of decided gravity. It never occurred to Dr. Jameson when he was leading the South African military police across the frontier into the Transvaal, that he was really handing over Rhodesia to the mercies of the Native Police and the Matabele. But that was precisely what he did. The women and children of Johannesburg were in no danger whatever. They neither required nor asked his help. A thousand women and children are in laager at Buluwayo. The defection of the Native Police follows within a few weeks upon the disbanding and deportation of the European Police Force, which was so easily induced by Dr. Jameson to stray from the plain path of duty and follow him in a fatuous and lawless expedition against a friendly State. The settlers whom they were bound to protect are placed in a position of imminent peril. One can only hope that there is some exaggeration in the number of women and children whose lives are in jeopardy. There is room to doubt the presence of so many as a thousand women and children in Buluwayo, for, as we have already mentioned, the whole population of that impoverished town was just fifteen hundred when a census was taken a short time since, and over twelve hundred of that total were adult males. The rural settlers outside the capital only numbered three hundred, of whom it is reasonable to suppose that the great majority were also adult males. Still there is room for serious apprehension. Buluwayo is a very small open town, consisting altogether of some four hundred brick and iron houses, or rather shanties, of which a large proportion are drinking saloons. With the inhabitants lagered up, while the better armed are employed as mounted patrols skirmishing with the rebels five miles from the town, it is not easy to see how the market can be supplied with provisions. The prospect of famine would greatly aggravate the situation and justify the somewhat alarmist statement that it is one of the gravest. On the other hand, the mounted patrols under Captain Spreckly and Mr. Selons have defeated parties of the Matabele in the vicinity of the town, and killed a good many of them. It is not claimed, however, that the defeats inflicted were in any sense decisive or such as to drive the Matabele to a distance from Lobengula's whilom kraal which they must be very anxious to re-take.

SOME of the honourable members of the Japanese Parliament would do well to read Mr. John Morley's work on "Compromise," and to bear in mind his axiom that politics are the art of obtaining the second best, the best being, as a rule, quite out of the question. The *Hiogo News*, published in Kobe on February 18, gives the formidable interrogatory addressed by Mr. Moriya Konosuke, a Progressionist Representative, to the Government, concerning the settlement arrived at in the Chishima-Ravenna case. The cause of action was formally set out, showing that the P. and O. steamer Ravenna having collided with the Japanese vessel Chishima, the Government claimed 800,000 yen, and the Company counter-claimed for 100,000 yen. In the course of litigation appeals on a point of law were carried from Yokokama to Shanghai, and finally to London. Yet the Government suddenly settled the case out of court on payment by the Company of £10,000 sterling, a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ALARMING NEWS FROM MATABELELAND.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is hastening to Buluwayo.

Forces under Mr. Selons and Captains Gifford, Napier, and Spreckley have started for the point threatened by the Matabele, but reinforcements are urgently needed.

MARCH 28.

News from Buluwayo of yesterday's date states that the situation is one of the gravest.

Captain Spreckley and Mr. Selons each defeated the rebels in the neighbourhood of Buluwayo, killing many of them.

The Native Police induced the Matabeles to rise, and then joined them with a supply of rifles and ammunition.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY.

One thousand women and children are in laager.

CANADA OFFERS A REGIMENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

A Hussar Regiment, belonging to New Brunswick and the best in Canada, has offered its services to the British Government for the Soudan Expedition.

SPEECH BY MR. CURZON.

MARCH 29.

Mr. Curzon, speaking at Southport, last night, defended the Dongola Expedition, which, he said, had the additional advantage of relieving our friends, the Italians, at Kassala. There was, he said, no design to re-conquer the Soudan, but it was a forward step towards Egypt recovering a lost Province.

No provocation was intended to France, and he hoped France would view the question differently when she had closely examined it.

With regard to South Africa and America he said they still required vigilance and careful steering, but he was hopeful of weathering the storm.

GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS REGARDING THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said the Government had no intention to send a British expedition to the Soudan in the autumn, nor to ask a vote for the present expedition.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, MARCH 28.

General Kitchener has arrived at Korosko, and a second Egyptian Column has reached Akasheh.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S EXTRA GRANT.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, announced that the Duke of Cambridge had withrawn his claim on the estimates for extra allowance on retirement made by the Government.

THE ARMY'S OPINION OF CORDITE.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Army was satisfied that cordite was the best smokeless powder in the world.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The hired transport Pavonia has arrived home.

RESIGNATION OF M. BERTHELOT.

PARIS, MARCH. 28.

M. Berthelot has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, owing to ill-health, and will be succeeded by M. Bourgeois.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MADAGASCAR.

France is willing to grant to Great Britain favoured nation treatment in Madagascar, relative to other countries, but not to France herself.

DRY DOCK FOR COLOMBO.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to decide shortly the question of a graving dock at Colombo.

PRINCE FERDINAND AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 27.

Prince Ferdinand has arrived here, and met with a splendid reception.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race was rowed to-day, and resulted in a win for Oxford by a third of a length.

LATER.

"The Oxford and Cambridge boat race was an exciting one throughout. Cambridge was leading by a boat's length up to Barnes Bridge, where Oxford put on a spurt and overhauled her opponent.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

MANŒUVRES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 29.

Some extensive manœuvres and field-firing took place outside Poona yesterday, in which most of the garrisons of Kirkee and Poona were engaged. Six troops marched out towards the Sisters, where the ground had been prepared. Military ambulance work was carried out. The musketry arrangements under Major Grant, the newly-appointed D. A. A.-G., were excellent. The vanishing targets in use during the past two years were abolished, and *ghurrahs* filled with water used instead. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, Major-General Blundell, Commanding the District, whose term of office expired on Saturday, criticised the various movements, which have been made, and praised the smartness of the men, concluding by wishing them good-bye and shaking hands with all the principal officers present. The troops returned to Poona about noon. The heat was intense.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNDELL.

Major-General Blundell left Poona on Saturday night, for Bombay, on the completion of his five years' command of the Poona District. He was accompanied by Captain Bond, A.-D.-C. A salute of eleven guns will be fired to-morrow morning to announce his departure. General Blundell first goes to Ceylon, and thence proceeds to England, *via* Japan and the Far East.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency General Nairne will leave Poona on Friday next for Bombay. His Excellency will embark on the Peninsular for England on Saturday.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.

General Duncan, who succeeds General Blundell, officiates for General Nairne while the latter is on leave. He arrived at Poona this morning, being met on the station by Major Mercer, Military Secretary, and Captain Lecky, A.-D.-C. to General Nairne. General Duncan is accompanied by his son, Captain Duncan, A.-D.-C.

Major Mercer remains as Military Secretary.

Captain Lecky goes on eight months' leave from the 4th proximo.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

PRISONERS CONVICTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 28.

The case against the Gaekwar's opium farmer's two servants was again heard, to-day, by the District Magistrate, Mr. Logan. Mr. Hiralal, Government Prosecutor, instructed by the Assistant Collector Mr. Rustom, prosecuted, and Mr. Majmudar, instructed by Mr. Laxmishanker, pleader, defended the two accused. Naib Sooba Kurandikar stated that the accused possessed opium lawfully. In cross-examination, he said that though he had been four months in charge of the Opium Department, he could not without reference to the books state how much opium the Baroda farmer had undertaken to sell every month, or that the farmer's agents before being appointed required his approval. He could not state what the Government issue rate was, or what the average sales were, for certain shops. He also stated that Manecklal came of his own accord and stated the case was got up, but did not remember if he (the Naib Sooba) took down Manecklal's statement. The Naib Sooba said he had taken down the statements of some men and recorded them in the office, but did not send anywhere.

The next witness was Manecklal, the farmer's partner and agent. He said he went to the Naib Sooba because he was called for. He made a statement which the Naib Sooba forwarded to the Sooba. He said he was an unpaid agent, and did no work. He heard that the Assistant Collector, Mr. Good, and others had come on the 24th instant to Ahmedabad to look for him.

Mr. Rustom, on being recalled, produced a return first-class ticket and proved he was in Bombay, and had never been to Ahmedabad. In summing up, Mr. Majmudar again said that, even if the prosecution's story was true, the accused had committed no offence and must be discharged.

Mr. Hiralal stated the case was clearly proved, and that it would have been better if the State officials had rendered the Assistant Collector all assistance. Instead of this obstacles were put in the way. The magistrate, in convicting both the accused stated that they are merely servants and would therefore not punish them severely. He sentenced Moti to pay a fine of three hundred rupees and further to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, Girdhur, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and fined a hundred rupees. Both accused have expressed their intention to appeal.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 25.

FURTHER details of the raids committed by the revolters have come to hand. The revolters carried away articles worth Rs. 500 from the bazaar of Mardol. They did the same at Marcella, and thence proceeded to Combarjua. The well-to-do of the latter place as well as of Jua have fled away to Pangim for fear of the revolters. Captain Gomes da Costa before he left Goa promoted one of the police soldiers to the post of a Sergeant, and many others to first and second class Corporals, the promoted soldiers being those that were always about him. Major Martino de Carvalho, Commandant and Administrator of Sanquelim, was here lately at the invitation of the Prince, with whom he had a long conference. Major Martino de Carvalho has tried his best to calm the people of Satary, promising to attend to their grievances, and there is no doubt he will ask his Royal Highness as Governor-General to attend to their prayer. Captain Gomes da Costa on his return from Bandem set at liberty the criminal who had escaped from the Sawantwadi jail and was kept as prisoner in Pangim. A counter-address is being circulated in Pangim as a protest against the address given by the European officials and public functionaries to the ex-Governor-General. It states that Goa has never had a Governor-General who has worked so much mischief in so short a time as Senhor Raphael d'Andrade.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the English mails of the 13th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Alexander Mr Leslie	Hill, Mr W A
Baring, Mrs and two children	Hill, Lt H C
Beadon, Miss	Hunn, Miss
Beecher, Mrs and Miss	Imrie, Mr and Mrs
Berry, Mr E	Johnson, Surg-Capt
Brereton, Mr	Kerbota, Mr
Billing, Mr G	Lawrence, Mr E
Caulfield, Capt R	Lutyens, Maj and Mrs
Claridge, Mrs.	Macartney, Capt and Mrs
Cookson, Capt and Mrs	McLean, Mr
Corbett, Mr John	Marsden, Mr A H
Croxleigh, Mr L C	Pike, Mr A
Day, Mrs A G F R	Parken, Miss
Deasey, Capt H P	Peyton, Mr, Mrs and infant
Drewet, Mr T	Rice, Rev E P and Mrs
Duncan, Miss	Railton, Mr
Evetts, Mr A F	Raitt, Mrs and child
Evetts, Mr G E	Stevenson, Miss
Fairweather, Mr J	Shewan, Miss
French, Mr and Miss	Shewan, Miss G V
Gamble, Mr. and Mrs R A and infant	Simpson, Capt and Mrs G F
Gascoe, Col and Mrs	Tunnicliffe, Mr T
Geer, Mr H	Tyrrell, Miss
Goddard, Lt	Venon, Mr Wm
Griffin, Capt E P	Wilson, Mr Rowan
Griffiths, Miss	Wilkins, Mr
Hibbert, Mr Constance	Wheeler, Maj
Hill, Capt	Young, Mr W E

FROM BRINDISI.

Alexander, Mr	Horne, Mr W O
Boughey-Burgess, Mr F C	Horston, Mr
Bayley, Mr C S	Harcourt, Mr G F
Baker, Mr E N	Kaye, Lieut C
Burlton, Mr and Mrs	Keyes, Mr and Mrs H W
Baptr, Mr and Mrs	Pinney, Lieut P O
Bingham, Capt Hon F R	Pyne, Sir Salter
Chalmers, His Hon Judge	Robertson, Miss F A
Colquhoun, Lt	Rivett-Carnac Capt
Duncan, Maj-Gen	Raitt, Mr
Davis, Mr W G	Showers, Capt
Furkiund, Mr A	Selimgeour, Mr J
Giro, Mr C G	Walsh, Mr E N
Garland, Mr W	Wake, Mr
Gough, Mr E M	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Barboza, Dr, Mrs and child	Thomson, Mr F F

FROM ISMAILIA.—Gerrad, Maj-Gen

"AT HOME" AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

PREVIOUS to his departure to Mahableshwar, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst held an "At Home," on Saturday night, at Government House, Malabar Point. The reception hall and the compound of Government House were tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. In response to the invitations issued by his Excellency, a large number of leading European and Native gentlemen, with their wives and families, came together. All the arrangements for the function were carried out most admirably by Major R. Owen, Military Secretary to his Excellency, and Captain Levett and Captain Walton, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor. Shortly after 9 o'clock, the guests began to arrive, and were received by the above three officers and by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who was standing at the entrance of the reception hall, welcoming his guests most cordially. Amongst the guests were the members of his Excellency's Council; the various Secretaries to Government; the Police Commissioner; the President of the Municipal Corporation; the Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee; the Municipal Commissioner; Consular Representatives of the Foreign Governments; the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District; the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court; the Chief Judge and Judges of the Small Causes Court; the Chief Presidency Magistrate; the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust; the Sheriff of Bombay; Naval and Military Officers; H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and his Staff; Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan; Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; Kumar of Morvi; Prince Samatsingbji of Palitana; Sirdar Saheb of Zanzibar, etc., After partaking of refreshments the guest began to disperse shortly after half-past 11 o'clock. His Excellency's Band was in attendance, and played selections of music in the compound.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

DR. JAMESON AND TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

A REPORT was current on the Stock Exchange on Tuesday that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is to be arrested on landing at Beira, but what he is to be arrested for and by whom did not appear. Nevertheless, there was a material relapse in the price of South African stock as the result of the strange rumour, and Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett was conveniently provided with another opportunity of putting questions to Mr. Chamberlain. Had Her Majesty's Government information confirming the report of the intended arrest "by the Cape authorities or others?" The Colonial Secretary replied that there was no truth in the statement so far as the Cape Government was concerned. As to action by any other authorities he had no information. With reference to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett's suggestion that the Government should urge a general amnesty for recent events in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain gave the answer which everyone must have expected. To make such representations at present would be premature and unattended with good results. To make such a proposal at a moment when the Boers have been freshly excited by the heated controversy that has been perhaps not very wisely sprung upon them with reference to the conditions under which the Jameson force surrendered, would be to court a rebuff, and it is almost a pity that Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett cannot be gagged for a time.

As to what really happened after the fighting the evidence is conflicting, but we learn from Pretoria this morning that Sir J. Willoughby's version of the affairs is not accepted by the Boers as describing accurately all that occurred. They admit Commandant Kronje's undertaking, but they declare that the promise to comply with the request to save the lives of Dr. Jameson and his followers—a request denounced by the martial Mr. Labouchere as one that ought never to have been advanced—only applied to the immediate position of the moment, and that the Commandants distinctly explained this to Dr. Jameson, and told him, moreover, that the surrender must be considered as unconditional, the ultimate issues being beyond their control and depending on the decision of General Joubert and the Transvaal Government. This is the substance, it seems, of the sworn evidence of the Commandants and others at the inquiry instituted by President Kruger, and it is added that, according to the witnesses, Dr. Jameson accepted these conditions. This is not very likely from what we know of Dr. Jameson's character. If he had knowingly accepted the conditions as now described, he would not have been a party to the very different account of the transaction circulated a week ago. It is possible that there were misunderstandings on both sides, and the sooner the incident is forgotten the better. As a matter of fact, no one was shot; and the Boer Government at once consented to hand the raiders over to their own Government, which certainly was not stipulated when the surrender took place.

A more important question is as to the future of the Uitlanders, and here everything appears to be at a standstill. We hear from time to time that President Kruger is anxious to come to England notwithstanding the opposition of influential Boers, but Mr. Chamberlain's invitation has not yet been accepted. Perhaps the President is waiting to confer with Dr. Leyds before coming to a decision. The State Secretary, whose movements during the past three months have attracted the attention of the whole world, passed through London *en route* to Capetown, and though he paid a visit to Mr. Chamberlain, his stay here was too short to attract much notice. He resolutely refused to be interviewed, but his private secretary "positively assured" the ingenuous reporters that Dr. Leyds had no mission whatever, that he went to Berlin solely to consult a throat doctor, and that he had made no fresh engagements with Germany. Dr. Leyds may, perhaps, console himself by reflecting on the voyage home that it is one of the penalties of greatness to be misunderstood. There are people who say that he may not have told everything to his very confident and plausible private secretary. Great men do not always tell everything to their private secretaries. The actual hearing of the proceedings against Dr. Jameson and his co-defendants, now joined by Mr. C. J. Coventry and Captain Gosling, commenced on Tuesday, and although there was a crowded and fashionable house—I mean audience—the roads leading to the court-house were not blocked by enthusiastic mobs, and the magistrate's sense of propriety was not wounded by any unseemly demonstration, as on the former occasion. The defendants cannot complain that the Attorney-General showed any animus towards them. So far from that, he almost went out of his way to say smooth things of them and of their valour. Already he has been chided in certain quarters for showing them so much consideration and for exchanging friendly greetings in court with the father of one of the accused! I dread to think what *Truth* will say next week of such conduct. Only two witnesses were examined, an ex Sergeant and an ex-Lance-Corporal of the Bechuanaland Force. So far there have been no startling disclosures.

THE VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK: A STRONG CASE.

The Venezuelan blue-book has made its appearance at last, and though the eagle-eye of the *Daily Chronicle's* expert has discovered one or two inaccuracies the result apparently of carelessness, general satisfaction is expressed with the manner in which the British case has been presented. Confidence in the justice of the claim put forward by our Government has been increased not only by the mass of evidence presented in the blue book, but by the remarkable communication published by the *Times* simultaneously with the Foreign Office statement from the pen of the well-known German jurist, Dr. Emil Reich. It is gratifying to Englishmen to know that the results of his independent investigations, which seem to have been conducted with characteristic Teutonic thoroughness, are so favourable to British demands. Sir William Harcourt in the speech he delivered at Bournemouth, a few days ago, referred in rather gloomy terms to our dispute with America, but did not despair of a satisfactory settlement being arrived at. Within the past few days a much more hopeful feeling has prevailed in this country, and although the report of a New York paper, that an understanding has actually been arrived at, is apparently premature, the present outlook gives reason to hope that such a peaceful termination of the difficulty cannot be delayed very long. Lord Rosebery in his speech at the National Liberal Club last night—he called at the Foreign Office a few hours before the dinner—refrained from discussing external affairs. He confined himself chiefly to criticising Lord Salisbury for not calling his Cabinet together more frequently during the recess—rather a State topic now—and to the question of Liberal organization which has owing to the action of the majority of Radical members been shelved for the present to the disgust of Mr. Labouchere and his friends.

CANADIAN FINANCE.

It would be interesting to know what our "pushful" Colonial Secretary thinks of a decision arrived at two days ago by the Canadian House of Commons. By 55 votes to 54 that assembly rejected a Bill authorizing the Chignecto Ship Railway Company to raise further capital and extending the time for the completion of the enterprise. A glance at the map of British North America will show what this ambitious scheme proposed to accomplish. In order to cut off a long and disagreeable piece of the sea route, the idea was to convey vessels over-land by means of a specially constructed railway. The Dominion authorities in order to induce English capitalists to find money for the work offered considerable facilities, including, I understand a subsidy of between £30,000 and £40,000 per annum. Eventually a large sum was subscribed in London, but this did not suffice for the purpose, and owing to one cause or another it was found impossible to finish the railway within the specified time. The Company has recently secured the co-operation of a wealthy contractor who sits in the House of Commons, and who was decorated not long ago. The rejection of the Bill must be a great disappointment to him and them, nor will they be greatly consoled by what was said in the debate as to the chances of the bill being a financial failure. According to an Ottawa telegram in the *Times*, those who spoke against the measure claimed that they "were rendering good service to investors, as the additional capital required would be simply thrown away and the project would never pay." The unfortunate persons who provide considerably more than half-a-million sterling which has been sunk in the undertaking may think the desire thus evinced to protect investors somewhat glacial after the measures originally taken to obtain the assistance of those now pitied individuals. One result of Tuesday's vote will be, of course, to make the Canadian Exchequer richer by £30,000 to £40,000 a year; but from the point of view of colonial credit I am not sure that our transatlantic cousins can be altogether congratulated on the saving. The following day there was a lively debate in the Parliament at Ottawa on the exclusion of Canadian cattle from the mother-country. Strong speeches, we are told, were made against the proposed action of the Imperial authority "as being detrimental to Imperial interests as well as harsh towards Canada." There are other things besides the exclusion of Canadian cattle that may be detrimental to Imperial interests.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The "British Empire League," which was started to take the place of the defunct Imperial Federation League, does not seem to be managed with much energy. The day before yesterday it circulated a report, re-printed from a weekly newspaper, of the inaugural meeting held as far back as January 29, the pamphlet being adorned with portraits of the President of the League (the Duke of Devonshire); the Lord Mayor of London, who presided over the meeting; the Honorary Treasurer (Sir John Lubbock); the chairman of Executive (Sir Robert Herbert); the Acting Honorary Treasurer (Mr. Herbert Daw); and the Secretary (Mr. C. Freeman Murray). Portraits of the office boy, the char woman, and the messenger will doubtless appear in the next pamphlet, which at the present rate of progress ought to be published at least by Christmas. The account of the opening proceedings is accompanied by the facsimile signatures of the aforesaid chairman of Executive, Hony. Treasurer, Acting Hony. Treasurer, and Secretary, above which is the following short note:—"The events of the last few weeks have emphasised the importance of securing the permanent unity of the Empire which is the primary object of this League. We enclose herewith a report of the inaugural meeting of the League, and trust you will fill in and return accompanying membership form to the Secretary at above address." The accompanying membership form announces that the minimum subscription of membership is one guinea per annum, and reminds the League's friends "of the great expense necessarily incurred in the production and in the distribution under the existing postal system of its correspondence and literature." So far as I am aware, the only "literature" issued by the League up to the present is the illustrated report of the not very inspiriting proceedings at the Mansion House. I am afraid that one of the reasons why the League has not hitherto "caught on" is that its objects as defined at the meeting in the city are too vague. Another reason may be that a portion, at any rate, of the work the League proposes to accomplish is already efficiently performed by the Colonial Institute and similar societies.

MR. MARSHALL'S LETTER TO THE "TIMES."

Mr. John Marshall's excellent letter in yesterday's issue of the *Times* substantiating the statement of the Bombay Millowners' Association that the effect of the modification of the Cotton Duties will be to increase the excise levied in India from 7 to 17½ lakhs—a statement rather rashly described by the leading journal as mere guess work—has attracted some attention here, and will do good. The *Times* does not apologise to Mr. Marshall—he probably did not expect that it would—but in future it will probably refrain from accusing a responsible body like the Millowners' Association of exaggeration. Mr. Marshall's old friend, the member for Cardiff, emphasises the former's defence by asking Lord George Hamilton "whether Sir J. Westland, the Finance Minister of India, has accepted as correct the estimate of the Bombay Millowners' Association that the recent modification of the Cotton Duties involves an increase of the Excise levied in India from seven to eighteen lakhs of rupees."

MR. MACLEAN AND THE MONOMETALLISTS.

Mr. Maclean, by the way, has had a great compliment paid to him. He has been invited by the Monometallists party in the House of Commons to lead the Opposition to the resolution in favour of Bimetallism to be moved in the House next Tuesday. I sent you last week a copy of this resolution as finally decided upon, and referred to the belief—nay, the certainty—prevailing in well-informed Bimetallist circles that the proposition would be accepted in its altered form by Her Majesty's Government. The rider to be proposed by Mr. Maclean is worded as follows:—"Provided that the country shall not be committed to any international engagement which might endanger the maintenance of the gold standard in the United Kingdom." Yesterday, it was stated in the *Times* that the Government would support the amendment. It was clear that unless they wished to be charged with blowing hot and cold they could not extend their patronage to both resolution and rider. This morning the *Times* admits that their attitude is doubtful, and says that while the Monometallists "believe" that the Front Ministerial Bench will support the Maclean amendment, the Bimetallists are "equally confident" that the Government will prefer the Whiteley resolution as it stands, on the ground that the former would embarass them even in preliminary negotiation. However, the Bimetallists declare that if the rider be accepted by the Ministry they will wash their hands of the whole affair by voting against the crippled resolution, or abstain from voting altogether. This is how the matter stands at present. Both sides are bringing all the pressure they can to bear upon the Government, and we shall soon know the result.

THE HEMP QUESTION.

Sir J. Westland's Bill dealing with the hemp question does not satisfy some people here, and Mr. Herbert Roberts, who is regarded as the mouthpiece of his father-in-law, Mr. Caine, is to ask Lord George Hamilton whether he is aware that the measure proposes to grant the power to license hemp drugs in Burma, where it has hitherto been prohibited; that Sir James Westland, in his speech introducing the Bill, stated that the Government did not propose, even if these powers were enacted, to make any alteration in the system of administration of hemp drugs in that province; that the Commissioners unanimously reported that there ought to be a five-tola maximum limit of possession of the drug all over India, and that this provision is not included in the Bill, and: whether he will examine the Bill in connection with the Report and recommendations of the Commission.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne is a passenger for Bombay by the out-going mail steamer. The papers have told us of some of the minor commissions he has executed for the Ameer, such as the purchase of bicycles, but do not mention the more important fact that he has bought quite a large quantity of war material for Abdur Rahman Khan. Apparently, the object of the Ameer is to convert his workshops at Kabul into an Afghan Woolwich. When will you have an Indian Woolwich in Bombay! You will need it when the big war comes.

OUR BOYS' PROSPECTS.

There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in certain domestic circles where the problem of what to do with our boys is becoming one of increasing perplexity. Mr. Stewart, the Brighton gentleman who has been the leading spirit in the patriotic movement to raise a regiment of gentlemen, sorrowfully writes to the press to say that the Marquis of Lansdowne as Secretary of State for War has given the project its quietus. Of the five hundred and thirty-seven young men who were anxious to be enrolled, a considerable proportion were militia officers, and this fact strange as it may seem to persons unversed in the ways of the War Office, is supposed to have militated against the scheme. Mr. Stewart claims that such a corps would have been a magnificent addition to the fighting strength of the Army, composed as it would have been of the "physical *elite*" of our public schools. The object in view we are told by this gentleman was "simply to avoid the unpleasantness which often occurs when a gentleman joins the ranks, for friendly as he may wish to be, he seldom succeeds in getting on a friendly footing with his comrades." So eager are Mr. Stewart's young friends for the fray that ninety of their number have expressed a desire to be attached to the Italian forces in Abyssinia, but whether in a separate capacity or as members of the various regiments on service is not clear. Perhaps the best thing they could do would be to join as privates in their own Army, and if the society of Tommy Atkins is not congenial, try to improve him by setting him an example of more refined behaviour. Lord Lansdowne's "unfortunate decision," as it is called, is strongly condemned by the *Globe*, in whose columns the idea was first mooted, and which naturally feels a paternal interest in the matter. "It comes to this, then," says your contemporary; "that the recruiting service is officially denied access to a fresh source of supply, in spite of its being so hard driven as to have to enlist 20 per cent. under standard. There is not another country in the world which would behave so foolishly as to refuse to avail itself of such super excellent raw materials for soldiers. Something might be said for that decision if the applicants covenanted for higher pay, more comfortable quarters, or exceptional privileges." But this is not the case, and the *Globe* calls upon Lord Lansdowne to re-consider the question. A Conservative member of Parliament, Mr. Seton Karr, intends to ask his lordship's representative in the House of Commons what the reasons for the refusal really are; how many applications and from what class were received; through what channel the applications come; and what special privileges, if any, have been requested by the applicants.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S PENSION.

It will, perhaps, be easier for Lord Lansdowne to justify his action in withholding his sanction from what, after all, is a novel proposal than it will be to allay the feeling of indignation aroused by the discovery that the Government have changed their minds with reference to granting a pension to the Duke of Cambridge. Soon after the present Government came into power pressure was brought upon them by some House of Commons friends of the Duke to induce them to reverse the decision of their predecessors; but Mr. Balfour emphatically declined to accede to this request, and it was generally supposed that after his explicit declaration on the subject nothing more would be heard of it. It was therefore a great surprise to everybody, on the publication of the Army Estimates a week ago, to find that the Government had given way, and that the Duke was to receive a special allowance of £1,800 a year. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, whose relations with his Royal Highness have always been friendly, immediately gave notice on public grounds of his intention to move the reduction of the vote by this particular item, and his hands have been immensely strengthened by the courageous attitude of the *Times*. Great as have been the services of the Duke, the country cannot, as the *Times* points out be reproached with having at any time failed to reward them adequately. "He enjoyed and will continue to enjoy an allowance of £12,000 per annum as a Royal Duke, to which may be added some not insignificant extras. He drew for a long period £6,600 per annum as Commander-in-Chief, a post now rewarded with £4,500. He holds an honorary colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards worth £2,200 per annum, which is believed, though the systematic obscurity of War Office Accounts makes it difficult to be certain, to have been in addition to the sums previously named. If to this we add the fact that ordinary rules of retirement were suspended for many years in favour of the Duke of Cambridge, the conclusion seems inevitable that the country has not stinted its recognition of the advantages it enjoyed in having such a man at the head of the Army." The Government are told this morning that they will have to reckon upon a certain amount of disaffection among their own supporters, and Mr. "Tommy" Bowles, the Conservative Mr. Labouchere, is this afternoon asking "whether Her Majesty's Government will undertake to submit the votes of the Army Estimates to the House in such order as will insure the consideration at an early period of Vote No. 14, and as will prevent this from being one of the votes likely to be left for summary disposal without debate on the 19th and 20th of the days allotted to Supply." The Government have committed a serious blunder, and the *Times* appeals to the Duke to help them out of it. "He can settle the whole matter in a graceful and dignified manner by declining in advance the £1,800 a year with which it is proposed to endow him, and reminding the Army that nice calculation of the uttermost farthing of attainable reward has no place among the motives of the true soldier." This hope is echoed by those supporters of the Government who object to the pension, and who wish to be spared the ordeal of deciding whether to vote against their leaders, to abstain from voting, or to obey the party whip.

THE SUNDAY OPENING OF MUSEUMS.

The present House of Commons may be re-actionary in some things, but it did not show itself very re-actionary on Tuesday, when it was called upon to record its opinion with reference to the use of the national museums and art galleries on Sundays. The subject was introduced by a Conservative member, Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, the gentleman who captured Central Finsbury from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the last General election. The resolution did not represent the maximum demand of the anti-Sabbatarians, but merely that the institutions in question should be opened for a limited number of hours, after 2 p.m., on condition that no officer should be required to attend on more than six days per week, and that any officer who might have conscientious objections should be exempt from Sunday duty. As an amendment Sir Mark Stewart moved:—"That, in the opinion of the House, it is desirable that the national museums and art galleries in London should be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., on at least three week-day evenings in each week, so far as the safety of the collections will permit; but that the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday is neither necessary nor expedient, and is contrary to the ascertained wishes of those classes chiefly interested." Sir George Trevelyan, in supporting the resolution, mentioned that he was at the National Gallery lately standing in front of Crivelli's "Annunciation"—a picture which every one who knew the Gallery would admit to be one of the most beautiful there—when a rude working lad came, dragging a comrade to the picture, saying, "Here, I will show you the best picture in the gallery, Crivelli's 'Annunciation.'" Let no one say after this that the schoolmaster is not abroad. The Government took no part in the debate, but Mr. Goschen threw all the weight of his position on the side of the motion intimating that his course would be finally determined by the attitude of the working classes. In the Metropolis, at all events, those who earn their living by manual labour do not seem to fear that the effect of making a few picture galleries and museums accessible to the public on Sunday will be to do away with a weekly day of rest. Lord Warkworth, however, in an eloquent maiden speech, declared it to be "most mischievous" to do away with the physical advantage to be gained by one day's rest. There is according to this youthful legislator, only one ground for the interference of the State in the matter of Sunday observance, and that is the Fourth Commandment. The discussion was appropriately closed by Sir John Lubbock announcing on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum that they were in favour of Sunday opening. The result of the decision was a surprise to both parties. In a House of 271 members only 93 voted for the amendment, or eight more than the majority in favour of the principle of Sunday opening. Previously the majority has always been the other way. Perhaps this new House of Commons when it is free, as it was three nights ago, to vote according to its own sweet will and independent of party considerations, may have more surprises in store for us.

THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Todd, Mad. Ret.; Major-Gen. J. Thacker, Bom. Ret.; Sir G. E. M. T. Gervis-Meyrick; Hon. A. G. Hubbard. Capt. E. W. Park Yates; and Mr Heacy [illegible]

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

THAT the new departure from the old style of things by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club is fully appreciated by lovers of sport, was amply testified to by the considerable gathering that assembled at the Mahaluxmi Race-course last Saturday, despite the extreme sultriness of the afternoon. The special, which was timed to leave the Church Gate Station at a little before three, was well patronised by first and second-class passengers, while the third-class compartments were crammed. On arrival at the course, and when the first bell was rung, there was not much of an attendance, and it did not seem as if things would be very lively, but before that for the second was given out, affairs gradually improved; latter arrivals, amongst whom was his Excellency the Governor and a party from Government House, helping to swell the crowd and make it much livelier. The card presented for the occasion contained seven entries, but only six of these were contested—the Melbourne Stakes falling through. Maccaroon, who did the bookies such good service the other day, not electing to try conclusions at the weights with Wee Lad, the latter consequently walked over the course. This is another instance in point of the utter futility of endeavouring to make up races for all horses, on this side of India, as though four originally entered for the handicap, two of these declined the fiat of the handicapper, and two only being coloured on the card, one of whom thought it prudent to cry *peccavi*. It would have been far better to have had a race for newly-imported Walers, and not to have tried to bring old stagers and young ones together. Otherwise, the racing on the whole was very good, and though the fields were not very large, except in the International, for which thirteen were coloured, but ten went to the post—the three top weights, Hero 12st., Zoroan 11st. 5lbs., and Esmeralda 11st. 3lbs., declining to compete at the weights—the finishes and struggles for victory in three of them were really good. A feature in connection with the afternoon's racing was that that good young gentleman rider, Aga S. Shah, had a remarkable innings, in that he successfully negotiated three of the events one after the other off the reel, one on his own good little pony Russian, the others on President and Fahim. This must have been a little consolation to him in his bitter disappointment, and that of his many steady backers, on account of his excellent horsemanship, in not landing the coup that he would like to have done on his little Grain, who unaccountably seems to do better in the Gymkhana and Sky meetings with heavier weights on his back. There were only two firms of bookmakers on the ground, Messrs. Ghaswalla and Barucha, and they both did a good amount of business—the latter's odds, if anything, being a shade the better, and backers frequently being liberally dealt with by them, but they could not have had a very good day, as the favourites in most cases got home, or were placed, and backed as such. Dalal's totalisator did a very good business, but not at all to the satisfaction of backers. The public going on the favourites, and thus almost invariably getting home, there was much money on the others, and consequently very little left to divide between them.

The first event on the card was the International, and produced the biggest field of the day—ten runners putting in an appearance. It should, we think, have been reserved for later on in the evening, when there was a large gathering of spectators, and not been the first, and for this that that disappointing pony Kazalan was installed as an even money favourite, a good deal of money going on him, though there were not wanting many of the knowing ones who fancied Russian's chances better, and who did not do bad business in taking 2 to 1 on him, while Talafar, Greymiss, and Memory had also supporters, the latter especially, for a place. Aga S. Shah, however, did not long leave his backers in suspense. Though he did not make play from the commencement, when fairly in the straight he sent Russian along and won fairly easily: a good fight for places taking place between Memory, Kazalan, and Zooheir, the first of whom was placed second, and Kazalan third, though it appeared to a good many to be that position was gained by Zoohair, who came with a grand rush from the outside, and to our idea almost seemed to have snatched the second place from Memory. For the Flats the five entered went to the post. President, on his easy win the other day, occupied the premier position with the fancy, next in demand being Gwarry, on his running second in the Dealers' Plate, while Souheil was also fancied by a number. This race produced the best and most exciting finish of the day: all the above four horses at the distance being close together—the proverbial sheet being able to cover them, and from this point all their riders were hard at work—leather and tongs,—and it was simply through the artistic riding of Aga S. Shah that he was just enabled to drive President home, his own galloway Shamshad and Gwarry fighting it out on his heels for second place, which the latter eventually annexed. Of course, backers of President were jubilant, but it must at the same time be said that losers also generously cheered the young Aga for his brilliant display of horsemanship. The Scurry brought four out, and put another feather in the Aga's cap. As for the race it was a hollow procession. Aga S. Shah jumped off with Fahim from the start, and though Ebrahim on Velvet was on even terms with him for a while, he simply increased his lead, and leaving the others as if they were standing still, romped home in a canter hard held. For the next event on the card, the Bedouins, seven went to the post, but only six competed in the race. Favouritism was pretty well divided between Claymore, Hakim, and Victoria Cross, as it was feared by some that the distance, a mile, and the big weight, 11st. 3lbs., would tell on little Dick Turpin, but the *cognoscenti* thought otherwise, and backed him for all that, and were rewarded for their pluck, as through the excellent riding of C. B. Mahomed, who waited patiently the whole of the way, till passing the last quarter-mile post from home, he gave Dick his head and sent him along. He gamely responded when called upon, and won by a length from Delhi, a rank outsider, on whom 2 to 1 for a place could be had, with Patna, half-a-length off him. Claymore, of whom great things were expected, with the weight he carried, as a place investment, could only get fourth. This, we think, was more owing to his rider making too much play with him from the start instead of waiting a bit, and then coming at the end. Lunka, with the sporting young Bhattia gentleman, Mr. J. B., on his back, took it into his head that he would have a

them to a successful and satisfactory conclusion Mr. F. O. Ellison also should be thanked for kindly officiating as starter, and Captain Wells-Coles and Mr. Kerr for acting as clerks of the scales. Lastly, but not least—for we believe he has had to see to almost everything in the absence of the honorary secretary, no *pro tem.* appointment having been made this season—the thanks of the public are due to Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji Frenchman, for his indefatigable labours in connection with the course and the racing, and his endeavours to do all he can to meet the wishes of owners and the public for sport and amusement, and we sincerely trust that he will continue as robust and evergreen for years to come. Lovers of sport will be glad to hear that arrangements are being made to have another afternoon's racing on the 11th of next month, the prospectus for which, we believe, has been sent to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club for their approval, and which we have not the slightest doubt will be given. As we learn that it has been framed on a liberal acale, we anticipate that there will be good entries and fair fields for the different events.

1ST RACE.—"The International."—Distance: ½ mile. Rs. 199. For Arabs and C.-B. Gallowayn 13-3 and under and English and Colonials 13-2 and under. Weight: Handicap (Welter) to be published at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Aga S Shah's c c a gal Russian, 10st 4lbs, Owner	1
Mr Townsend's g g a gal Mercury, 10st 2lbs, Tookaram	2
Mr Faid bin Feeb's b a p Kazalan, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim	3
Mr Dhunjibhai Framjee's br w m Kate, 9st 13lbs, Fowler	0
Col Radcliffe's c a gal Greymiss, 9st 13lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar, 8st 2lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr J B's g a gal Souter, 8st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Graham's g a gal Reporter, 8st 7lbs, Soda	0
Mr B's b a gal Crescent, 8st 4lbs, Namah	0
Mr Rustomji Ardasir's b a gal Zoheir, 7st 11lbs, Native	0

Won by a length easily; a short head between second and third; the others turning off. Time—55secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Flat Stakes."—Distance: 7 furlongs. Rs. 199 from the Fund. For all maiden Arabs landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight for age raised 7lbs. Penalties: Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or more—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances: Gallowaya allowed 7lbs. Five starters, or only Rs. 99 will be given.

Mr Johnson's bl a gal President, 9st 6lbs, Aga S Shah	1
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Gwarry, 9st 8lbs, Ebrahim	2
Aga S Shah's g g a gal Shamshad, 7st 11lbs, Mookhtiar	3
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a gal Souheil, 9st 7lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a gal Afraj, 9st 3lbs, Soda	0
Mr Aled Tamimi's b a geld Ghanam, 9st 12lbs, Salley	0

Won by three-quarters of a length; half-a-length between second and third. Souhiel was on their heels. Time—1min. 39secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Scurry."—Distance: 3 furlongs. Rs. 199. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under landed since August, 1895. Winner claimable for Rs. 690. Weights: 13-3 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Weight for inches.

Mr Artin's b a p Fahim, 9st 9lbs, Aga S Shah	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a p Velvet, 8st 13lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr Haji Hoossain's g a p Murzook, 9st 3lbs, C B Mahomed	3
Mr Abdoola Hamdan's c a p Zoolfi, 9st 3lbs, Namah	0

Won in a canter by four lengths; four lengths between second and third. Winner sold for Rs. 810. Time—41secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Bedouins."—Distance: 1 mile. Rs. 300. For all Arabs. Weight Handicap (Welter) to be published at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Mr J B's c a h Dick Turpin, 11st 2lbs, C B Mahomed	1
Mr Hakim M Macood's g a gal Delhi, 7st 9lbs, Afreen	2
Mr Musjid Moshen's b a gal Patna, 8st 10lbs, Salley	3
Mr A K Heyland's c a h Claymore, 9st 9lbs, Owner	0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Victoria Cross, 8st 12lbs, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a gal Hakim, 9st 4lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr Sabir Futtah's g a gal Lanka, 7st 9lbs, Mr J B	0

Won by a length; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1min. 56secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Summer Stakes."—Distance: 7 furlongs. Rs. 99, presented by a gentleman. For all Arab and C.-B., Galloways 14 hands and under and other classes 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 600. Weights: 14 hands to carry 10st.; other classes 13-2, 9st 4lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties: Winners of a race value Rs. 50 and over—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances: Horses landed after 1st August, 1895, 7lbs.; Maidens 4lbs., C.-B.'s 7lbs. cumulative.

Mr Johnson's b w geld Hero, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b ch geld Random, 10st, Namah	2
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar, 8st 9lbs, M Gunja	3
Mr Jassim Dhakili's b a gal Lachin, 9st 4lbs, A Rahmon	0
The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a gal Manilla, 10st 7lbs, Tookaram	0
Aga S Shah's b a gal Grain, 9st 2lbs, Owner	0

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 39secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Lilliputs."—Distance: 5 furlongs. Rs. 199. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under that have not won a race value Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate at any time. Weight: 13-2 to carry 10st 7lbs. Weight for inches. Allowance: Maidens allowed 3lbs. Ponies landed since 1st August, 1895, allowed 10lbs. Penalties: Winners—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times or oftener, 10lbs.

Mr B's c a p Julmood, 8st 10lbs, Namah	1
Mr Ali bin Abdoola's g a p Analza, 9st 2lbs, A Rahmon	2
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 10st 6lbs, Ebrahim	3
Mr Abdool M Amani's b a p Hiujas, 9st 13lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister, 9st 8lbs, Aga S Shah	0

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 10½secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Melbourne Stakes."—Distance: 5 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all horses. Weight: Handicap (Welter) to be published at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

Capt R St C Lecky's b e g Wee Lad Moonstone—Wee-dote, 10st	w 0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYATT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE remaining ties in the first round for this cup were played off on Saturday afternoon, A. J. Brooks beating F. O. Wyatt (6-2—6-3) and W. Reid beating J. C. Brooks (6-1—6-5.) The weather was as delightfully gusty as it has been throughout the week. The game between the former two players was not of a very exciting description, A. J. Brooks being altogether too strong for his opponent. Wyatt, however, played a very plucky game, and occasionally put over a very telling stroke. A. J. Brooks is a very old, and well-known, warrior at this game, and it will take a strong player to put him out of the running for the cup. His net play is very dangerous, and as he always comes up on the first opportunity, very good placing is required to pass him. He punishes anything within reach, and seems of late to have recovered some of his old form. The other game, between J. C. Brooks and W. Reid, was much better contested, and though the score would denote a fairly easy victory for Reid, this was anything but the case. A number of the games were fought out to the bitter end, and in the second set Brooks looked like winning, but fell away again, and Reid did not fail to take advantage of the chance. Reid played a very steady game throughout, but Brooks was decidedly out of form. His game was not within points of what he has been doing of late, especially his forward play. Otherwise there is no doubt we should have seen a much better fight for it. This finishes the first round. The second has to be played off by to-morrow, the players being the winners of the sets last week, *viz* :—Captain Anderson plays W. Reid; P. F. Fischer plays A. J. Brooks; A. J. Besley plays H. Cheetham; and W. C. Symes plays H. E. John. Of these all but Besley and Cheetham are booked to play off to-day. Captain Anderson is the present holder of the cup, and may be depended upon to make a good bid for its retention. Brooks and Fischer will also make a hard fight for it, so that altogether the day's programme is a good one.

MILITARY NEWS.

A POST office will be opened at Lebong, the new cantonment near Darjeeling, on the 1st April.

CAPTAIN H. E. BAMPFYLDE, No. 9 Company, Eastern Division, R. A., has retired from the Service.

CAPTAIN C. J. BLUNT, on promotion, has been posted to No. 9 Company, Eastern Division, R. A.

MAJOR P. B. BALDWIN, R. E., on arrival in India, is appointed to the Bengal Command and posted to Lucknow.

CAPTAIN L. W. P. EAST, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, has been appointed Commandant of No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a permanent supply of entrenching tools for use at the annual siege operations at Pur.

LIEUTENANT STRICKLAND, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed to the Egyptian Army and proceeds immediately to join.

NINETY days' accumulated privilege leave of absence, from 14th April, 1896, is granted to Lieutenant M. J. MacCarthy, Royal Artillery.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence to Mussoorie, from 27th April, 1896, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. J. Hingston, 10th Bengal Infantry.

REV. JOHN C. COX-EDWARDS, M. A., Chaplain of the Fleet and Inspector of Naval Schools, has bee appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S NATIVE AIDE-DE-CAMP.

FROM the 1st Government House, all who have been visitors to on again visiting it, be sorry to miss a conspicuous personality, who never let slip an opportunity to please, by his genial temperament, unceasing attention, and constant desire to please, the good opinion of all he came in contact with. Apart from these qualities, the unique costume, noble bearing, and manners of Rasaldar Saiyadoola Khan, the Native Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, always attracted attention. After good service of five years as Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency, the Rasaldar retires and rejoins his regiment, the 1st Bombay Lancers. He is a young man of noble descent, now in his thirtieth year, and has already proved himself a gallant servant of the British Government. His father, Khan Bahadur Innayatulla Khan, a member of a noble family of Rampoor, was a valued servant and a Scoba in the Gwalior State, where he received rewards on many occasions and earned the acknowledgments of the Government of India, H. H. the Maharaja Sindhia, the Dewan, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Colonel H. W. K. Barr, for his worth and ability. Saiyadoola Khan entered the Service in the 1st Bombay Lancers at Neemuch in the year 1882 with the rank of Jemadar. Shortly afterwards he proceeded with his regiment to Quetta, where he proved himself a gallant and promising young officer. He also served in the Burma War, where he received a sword cut. He did faithful service in Burma and gave much satisfaction to his superior officers, Colonel Heyland and Colonel Elliot. On his return to India, the Supreme Government granted him a medal with clasp and promoted him to the rank of Rasaldar. In 1889, in the Deesa Cantonment, when a soldier ran amuck, and killed Colonel Heyland and the Rasaldar-Major, Saiyadoola Khan received two dangerous wounds; and indeed his case was deemed hopeless, but by the kind treatment of Surgeon-Major Thomson, and the kindness of Colonel Elliot, he improved. A short time later, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, who arrived at Deesa, on hearing of Saiyadoola Khan's conduct, sent for him, showed him great kindness, and praised his gallantry. He was allowed to go on furlough to his native place, Rampoor, where his fame had preceded him, and where he was received with marked honour. On his rejoining the 1st Bombay Lancers as Rasaldar, he was received back with much pleasure by the commandant and officers. The former recommended him strongly for the post of Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, and Lord Harris conferred the appointment upon him in 1891. He is a good sportsman, and was much liked by Lord Harris, himself a patron of sports. During the stay of Lord Lansdowne as a guest at Gunnesh Khind in 1892, Saiyadoola Khan was in constant attendance upon the Viceroy, who, at the time of departure, warmly thanked him. In the sports held during the time of both Lord Harris and Lord Sandhurst, Saiyadoola Khan won various prize cups offered to successful competitors. On the occasion of the death of his father at Rampoor, in 1893, he was honoured with expressions of the sympathy of Lord Harris, Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and of Colonel Barr.

"CINDERELLA" BY HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THIS talented company quite surpassed themselves on Saturday night, their representation of a burlesque, entitled "Cinderella," being far and away the best piece of work they have done here. It speaks volumes for the versatility of all concerned that they can turn their hands to such good purpose as a play of this kind, differing so entirely from the usual fare they set before us. Notwithstanding the large gathering at Government House a full and enthusiastic audience greeted everything in a most hearty manner, "catching on" to the topical allusions in a way that is quite new with Bombay theatre-goers. The dialogue throughout is bright and sparkling, and hardly a song was rendered or a dance performed that was not repeated.

As the two sisters, Mr. Harry Shine and Mr. Gilbert, were inimitable and complete foils to one another. The former with his side-splitting make-up was never at a loss for a gag, and fairly brought down the house with his topical song and its allusion to Jameson's March. Three times he was re-called. Mr. Gilbert was most successful with his dances, which, though eccentric, were not devoid of grace and skill despite his elephantine proportions; his fine voice, too, was heard to great advantage.

Miss Lillie Linton is so graceful and ladylike, she can be always certain of a welcome amongst us. She eclipsed her previous records on Saturday night, and had the audience with her all through,—the delightful rendering of the duet with the Prince having to be repeated twice. Miss Mackay looked charming as the Prince, and sang with all the sweetness and power we have learned to expect from her. Every song she sang had to be repeated. As the A.-D.-C. Miss Emmie Morrison was as sprightly and chic as could be desired—her dance with Harry Shine being particularly good. Miss Marie Alston had a minor part, which she filled with grace and spirit, and her serpentine dance was one of the prettiest we have seen out here. Mr. Hudson led the chorus of cooks and courtiers, which ably supported the leading characters. It would be impossible to speak too highly of the night's entertainment, and there were few present on Saturday who will not take an early opportunity of seeing "Cinderella" repeated.

FATAL RESULT OF SLEEPING ON PUBLIC ROAD.

ABOUT half-past 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a public conveyance, the number of which has not yet been ascertained, occupied by four gentlemen, and a fifth seated on the coach box, besides the coachman, was being driven at an ordinary speed through the 14h Lane, Camatipoora, when one of the wheels of the carriage passed over the neck of a Hindu mill-hand, named Jeejee Nagoojee, aged eighteen years, who was lying asleep alongside, was also slightly injured at the back of his head by the same wheel grazing it. An alarm was at once raised, when the gentleman on the coach box slashed the animal and drove off at an increased speed. Some townsmen followed the conveyance as far as the Bazar Road, but failing to overtake it, gave up the chase. The police appeared on the scene and removed Jeejee to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival the House Surgeon pronounced him to be dead, and consequently his body was conveyed to the morgue. Intelligence was circulated throughout the town by means of telephone with a view to stop the victoria, but it could not be traced. Four witnesses, who had noticed the conveyance, stated that it was a hack victoria, and that it was driven at an ordinary pace on the proper side of the road. Superintendent Nolan, assisted by Inspector Hack, has been prosecuting a rigorous inquiry at the different conveyance stables with a view to find out the driver of the conveyance. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at the morgue, on Saturday morning, regarding the death of Jeeji, when the jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death. The road on which the accident happened, is about twenty-three feet wide and a number of persons sleep every day on either side of it.

IT is somewhat difficult to ascertain what is happening in Tibet, but from rumours which reach India it would appear that the infatuated lamas are bent upon making some demonstration against Nepal. Parties of armed men are said to be on the move towards the Nepalese frontier, but it is doubtful if hostilities on any considerable scale will take place. The Nepalese are of course quite able to take care of themselves. They are contented to act on the defensive for the present, but they would be only too glad of a pretext to try their strength against their old enemies by assuming the offensive. If any ghting occurs the Tibetans will fare badly.

A MYSORE paper states that "owing to the appearance of influenza in the Royal Household (of Mysore) their exodus to the Eden of the Madras Presidency has been definitely cancelled on the strength of Dr. McGann's medical advice." The British Resident, we learn from the Bangalore paper, will leave Bangalore at the beginning of next month for Ootacamund, where he will remain seven weeks, and then return to Bangalore. Mrs. and Miss Mackworth Young left Bangalore for the Hills last week.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the General Parade-ground, the most interesting feature of the affair being the decoration of Colonel Brown, Commandant of the Corps, with the Volunteer Decoration for eighteen years' service. The total number present on parade, officers and men, was 566, out of the full strength of 683, 117 being absent with leave. There were 38 non-commissioned officers, and the following 21 officers:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D.; Major J. P. Baird; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, J. W. Smith; S. Tomlinson, T. A. Savage, F. W. English, J. Leask, and A. F. Soundy (Paymaster); Lieutenants D. J. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth, (Quartermaster), H. R. H. Wilkinson, R. G. Snell, and C. C. James; Second-Lieutenants H. Fein, G. A. F. Berends; Surgeon-Lieutenant F. A. Foy; the Rev. T. H. Greig; Rev. Fr. H. Bochum; and Rev. F. N. Hill. General Gatacre, D.S.O., Commanding the Bombay District, rode up to the *maidan* at 4-45, and was received with a general salute. He then inspected the Corps. The battalion was drawn up at the Gymkhana, facing north in quarter-columns. Thence they moved on to the ground in alignment, by open order, and received the Inspecting Officer with a general salute. They next marched past in columns, and took up the original alignment again. All Captains were called out in succession, and put their respective companies through various evolutions. The battalion finally advanced in review order, and saluted the General Officer.

In addressing the Corps, General Gatacre remarked that he was a man who was not easily satisfied with what he was shown. He always wished to see everything, that was gone through front of him, properly done. He was glad to find that the drill was fairly well done, but he hoped in future it would be still better done. Commenting upon the personal get-up of individual Volunteers, the General observed that some of them had turned out very well, but others had prepared themselves in a way which was not commendable. As to the movements, the General was glad to notice they were done in a satisfactory manner, but he wished to emphasise one particular movement which was considered the most difficult, even among the Regulars. He was very glad to find that that movement, viz., retiring in echalon, was very well done. For this Captain English's Company deserved special mention. The Inspecting Officer next drew the attention of the Corps to the most interesting function which he had to perform that afternoon, viz., the decoration of Colonel Brown, their Commandant, with the distinguished order of V. D. General Gatacre spoke in high terms of the Colonel, and reminded the regiment that he had a splendid record of brilliant service in Volunteer Corps for twenty years, and he fully deserved the honour conferred on him. The General knew that members of the Corps were very sorry to lose their late Commandant, but he was sure they must have one this found in Colonel Brown a worthy successor, and an energetic and capable Commandant. He congratulated the Corps upon having such an able officer to command them.

The following is the parade state:—

Distribution.	Officers.	Sergeants	Band and Drums.	Rank and File.	Total on Parade.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total Strength of Co.
A Co.	3	4	...	33	40	11	...	51
B ,,	1	2	...	24	27	3	...	30
C ,,	...	1	1	47	50	14	...	64
D ,,	1	5	...	40	46	10	...	56
E ,,	2	4	...	23	29	9	...	38
F ,,	3	3	...	35	41	13	...	54
G ,,	2	3	...	35	40	6	...	46
H ,,	1	3	2	41	47	11	...	58
I ,,	1	2	...	44	47	10	...	57
K ,,	1	1	2	42	46	7	...	53
L ,,	1	1	...	67	69	22	...	91
M ,,	...	1	...	38	39	2	...	41
Staff & Band	4	1	29	...	34	...	...	34
Army Staff	1	2	...	4	7	...	...	7
Total	21	38	34	473	566	117	..	683

TREAT TO THE BOYS OF THE REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, gave the annual treat to the boys of the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on Saturday afternoon, in the compound of the Government House, Parel. This treat was first introduced by Lord Harris, and it has now become an annual event, which is looked forward to with good deal of pleasure by the boys of the Institution. Risaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan, Native Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency, was busy with a number of men from early in the morning, and made all preparations for the enjoyment and comfort of the boys. A tent was pitched for the visitors, and a plot of ground was covered with carpets to accommodate the boys. For the amusement of these juvenile guests a number of races, such as flat races, high jump, tug-of-war, etc., were arranged, while a couple of merry-go-rounds were erected at short distances in the compound. Shortly before noon, the boys, numbering in all 176, consisting of 75 Hindus, 97 Mahomedans, and 4 Parsees, left the Institution in charge of Mr. J. Thompson, superintendent, assisted by a number of Native city policemen, and were marched to the Grant Road Railway Station, whence they travelled in reserved compartments of a local train as far as the Elphinstone Road Station. Having alighted from the train, the little army was marched to the Government House, where on arrival the boys dispersed in the compound and commenced amusing themselves in different ways, some enjoying merry-go-rounds and others taking part in various sports. These sports excited a good deal of mirth amongst the juvenile guests, who appeared to enjoy the treat to their heart's content. About 4 o'clock, Mr. Baba Luximon Velinker, the Secretary of the Institution, arrived, and was loudly cheered by the boys. Having gone through the various races, the boys sat down in rows on the carpets, and dishes full of native sweetmeats were handed to them. After this, the boys gave three cheers to his Excellency the Governor, for providing the treat for them, and paid a similar compliment to Risaldar Major Sayidulla Khan, A.-D.-C., for the trouble he had taken in making the treat enjoyable. The boys were then marched from the Government House, and taken by the same route to the institution, where they arrived at 6 p.m.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR DAWOODI BOHRAS.

THE opening ceremony of Messrs. Lookmanji Sulemanji and Hassanali Sulemanji Charitable Dispensary for Dawoodi Bohras was performed by Bhai Saheb Hassanbhai Saheb before a large gathering of the leading members of the Bohra community at Pakmodia Street, in Islampura, near J. J. Hospital, at 8 a.m., on Saturday last. A large and beautiful mandap was erected near the dispensary to receive the guests. Among those who were present were Bhai Saheb Hassanbhai Saheb (in chair), Bhai Saheb Salehbhai, Adamji Peerbhoy, Hakimji Adamji, Lukmanji Sulemanji, Hassanali Sulemanji, Mahomedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Esabhoy Ebrahim Noordin, Essufali Abdulali, Kaderbhoy Mulla Amijee, Sharafali Mamooji, Mahomedali Khanbhai Nazarali, and Cumrooddin, Dr. Da Cunha, Dr. Hyams, Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Hossein, Dr. Emmeline Da Cunha, Dr. Shamsudin Sulemanji, and many others. Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Husein, L. M. and S., the Medical Officer in charge of the above dispensary, in a long and eloquent speech, eulogised the munificence of the donors, and dwelt at length on the necessity of such an institution among the Bohras, alluding to the fact that it was only through the suggestion and perseverance of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy that this institution has come into existence. He took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Hakimji Adamji on his recent munificent gift of a lakh of rupees towards the erection of a mosque in Doctor Street. He also said that, in order to facilitate the treatment of female diseases, Dr. Emmeline da Cunha, L. M. and S., has been engaged for the institution. Mr. Sharafali Mamooji then in a short and beautiful speech thanked the Bhai Saheb and gentlemen present for the trouble they had taken, and requested the Bhai Saheb to lay the dispensary open. Bhai Saheb Hassassbhai Saheb then performed the ceremony of opening the dispensary, and after congratulating Messrs. Lookmanji Sulemanji and Hassanali Sulemanji for their splendid gift, presented each of them a beautiful shawl, wishing them long life and prosperity, and hoping that other able gentlemen would follow their noble example. The gathering was then dissolved.

AT a first meeting of the honorary committee of advice to the International Horse and Horseless Carriage and Roads Locomotive Exhibition, held, on March 6ht, at the Mansion House under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, it was formally decided to hold the Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and to open it in May next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY, in his speech on the Budget, stated that it is intended to reduce the garrison on the Malakand by one battalion. The regiment to be withdrawn is the 34th Pioneers, who are now engaged in giving the finishing touches to the military road leading into the Swat Valley. They have done excellent work during their stay on the frontier, and their employment has resulted in a considerable saving to Government, who would otherwise have had to engage tribal labour which is always costly. The sepoys have benefited by earning working-pay, and they will return to cantonments to enjoy furlough with full purses.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided at the annual prize-distribution to the successful pupils attending the Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Gymnastic Institution, which was held on Saturday last, at the institution premises, situated on the Esplanade to the east of the Elphinstone High School, in the presence of a large assembly of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The gymnasium was started thirty-eight years ago, and having passed through various vicissitudes, has now attained a greater stability than ever before. During the past year 148 pupils and twenty business-men took benefit of the athletic instruction imparted in the institution. Lieutenant A. J. Peile, R.A., and Mr. B. J. B. Stephens had made a very favourable report on the past year's work. Prizes of gold and silver medals, dumb-bells, bats, boxing gloves, books, etc., were distributed to the successful pupils. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, spoke highly of the excellent work done by the institution, regretted the absence therefrom of Mahomedan pupils, and in order to give a practical turn to his admiration of the movement, promised to enroll his own son as a pupil of it. A full report of the proceedings will be given in our columns to-morrow.

MR. A. K. OLIVER, Assistant Master in Equity, Taxing Officer and Commissioner of the High Court, has been appointed to act as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court during the absence on leave of Mr. R. D. Setna. Mr. Oliver on previous occasions has satisfactorily discharged the duties of acting Registrar on the Appellate Side.

TO supply a long-felt want, a charitable dispensary for the benefit of Dawoodi Borahs, in Bombay, was opened on Saturday last. It has been built in Islampura, near Khetwady, by Messrs. Lookmanjee Sullemanjee and Hassanally Sullemanjee. The founders intend to contribute Rs. 500 per month for the maintenance of the dispensary, which was declared to be formally opened from Saturday.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, attended by Captain Berkeley Levett, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator, paid a return visit to his Highness Sultan Abdul Aziz of Zanzibar, at his residence, on Tardeo Road, on Friday forenoon.

MR. SHIVSHANKER NARAYEN, photographer, School of Art, has taken a series of successful photographs of the assembly at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit School for Metal Working and Enamelling on Tuesday, the 24th instant. The photographs are excellent mementos of the event and the chief actors, and many of the visitors are vividly reproduced.

THE question of the selection of a suitable site a sanitarium for the use of British soldiers serving in Burma is still awaiting settlement. Several places have been visited and reported on by competent officers during the past five years. For instance, there is Mount Victoria, in the Southern Chin Hills, which is said to be an excellent place, but unfortunately is too far from the railway and also from river cammunication; besides, some hilly country has to be crossed and at present suitable roads do not exist. The climate is said to be excellent for invalids, and water is available. During the past two seasons a place called Bawyehu, in the Kyause District, was visited, and reported on. This place is in a very good altitude in the Southern Shan Hills, but is also out of reach of the railway, and there is also some scarcity of water there. The climate, however, is considered most favourable for a sanitarium.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presided at the annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association held in Calcutta on Thursday. Speaking on the subject of raising Eurasian regiments, Sir Alexander Mackenzie said it was one to which the Government should on political grounds accord more favourable consideration than had yet been given to it. The Imperial Government, now that the finances were looking up, might, he said, face the extra cost of a Eurasian Regiment.

THE 5th Bengal Infantary at Allahabad has received orders to relieve the 16th Bengal Infantry at Alipore. The latter regiment moves to Cawnpore, taking the place of the 3rd Bengal Infantary, which shifts to Allahabad. The reason for these sudden moves, which are quite unconnected with the general scheme of reliefs, at this late stage of the season, is believed to be the indifferent state of health of the 16th, the men of which have been suffering severely at Alipore this season from fever.

WE recently reported the death at Mandalay, from tetanus, of Mr. C. A. Soppitt, Deputy Commissioner of Katha. The local paper gives the following particulars as to how the deceased contracted the malady. "Some time ago, whilst he was seeing a lady into her carriage at a dance in Mandalay, the driver moved on before Mr. Soppitt had time to get out of the way, and a wheel ran over Mr. Soppitt's foot. Not thinking much of the hurt to his foot, Mr. Soppitt left for Katha, when the injury began to assume a serious aspect. Fortunately, just then, Dr. Dantra, who was taking a holiday trip to Bhamo, heard of Mr. Soppitt's illness at Katha and went at once to him. Seeing that Mr. Soppitt was in a bad way, he recommended him to leave Katha at once for Mandalay, and, forfeiting his holiday trip, came down with Mr. Soppitt. Here Captain and Mr. Browning took the sick man at once into their house."

SOME new proposals for encouraging the development of Branch Railwasys in this country have been approved by the India Office and forwarded to the Government of India. One of them (A) is for a 3 per cent. sterling guarantee secured on the revenues of India, *plus* a chance of additions from the net earnings of the Branch. Government of course taking a share of the earning above 3 per cent. The other, the (B) proposal, provides for a rebate to be paid to the Branch from the earnings of the main line on profits, due to contributory traffic from the Branch, to be paid until the total earnings of the Branch amount to a total of 3½ per cent. This, however, is subject to the limitation that the main line shall not pay to the Branch anything in excess of the total profits due to this contributory traffic. Thus suppose the Branch earned 2 per cent., while the total profit from this, contributory traffic was equal only to a further 1 per cent., a rebate of 1 per cent. only would be paid. B is therefore only a modified form of guarantee, and depends on the value of the contributory traffic the Branch brings to the main line. It will evidently be rarely resorted to whenever the A proposal can be arranged.

TALKING of railways, we can vouch for the truth of a suggestive story bearing on the anxiety of the German ironmaster to get into the English market also at any price. Not long ago a well-known Indian railway company with an office in London, called for tenders for steel tyres. Several leading English firms sent in offers, and one very big foreign firm Messrs. Krupp and Co. of Eissen, who were, however, subsequently thrown out on the ground of their not keeping within the terms of the specification. But their rates were one-half those of the English firms, and they offered to pay the Inspector's hotel bill when sent over to pass the supplies.

WITH reference to the enquiry held by the Stewards of the Madras Races into Wool's riding of *Pausanias* in the Ladies' Plate on the first day of the second Madras Spring Meeting, we learn that it has been decided to warn Wool off the courses under the control of the Madras Stewards, and to recommend that his license should be cancelled by the Calcutta Turf Club.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 1 European, 3 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 217 Hiddus, and 34 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 269 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 285. The deaths are thus classified:—15 from measles, 102 from fevers, 19 from dysentery, 5 from diarrhœa, and 128 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 30·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·7 per 1,000 per annum.

MR. JESKINS, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Pigot as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, leaves London on the 27th instant.

THE total number of troops that passed through the Suez Canal for Erythrea from the 21st December up to March 7th was 35,416.

A FAREWELL dinner was given at Jammu on Tuesday in honour of Mr. H. S. Barnes, the retiring Resident, who leaves to take over charge of the Foreign Department from Mr. Cunningham. The Maharaja, in proposing Mr. Barnes's health, said that while congratulating him on his well-earned promotion he could not refraiu from giving expression to feelings of sincere regret at his departure. The Maharaja then proceeded to pay a high compliment to Mr. Barnes for the excellent work he had done in the administration of the Kashmir State. The toast was enthusiastically received, and Mr. Barnes replied in suitable terms, emphasising in particular the improvement in the State of the Kishmir finances.

SOME nine or ten thousand people have been rendered homeless by the fire in Calcutta, and measures are being taken to raise a public subscription on their benalf.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT LEONARD ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S., London, attached to tee 11th B. I. at Doranda, Chota Nagpur, is the officer selected to proceed to Assam in order to investigate the causation of the disease known as *Kala Azar*. Dr. Rogers though a very junior officer, has high qualifications: he was Demonstrator of Bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital, London, before he joined the Indian Medical Service in 1893.

GENERAL SIR E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R.E., Director-General of Railways, India Office, whose tenure of that post would have expired this month, has been granted one year's extension. He judiciously asked for five. Hed not the Secr tary of State intervened, it is probable that either Mr. J. L. O'Callaghan, Colonel Bisset, or Colonel Sargeaunt, late Director-General in India, would have succeeded: Mr. O'Callaghan for choice.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Macpherson, Mr. C. H. Moore, Colonel Hunt, Mr. A. A Apcar, and Dr. K. K. Macleod were elected Stewards for the ensuing year.

WE regret to have to record the death on Wednesday at Yercaud of Mrs. Lechler, an old and much respected resident of the Shevaroys. Mrs. Lechler came to India over fifty years ago, and for many years ably assisted her husband, the late Rev. W. Lechler, of the London Missionary Society, in his work in the Salem District. On his death she retired to the Shevaroys, where several members of her family are settled. She had been ailing for some days, but the end was somewhat sudden.

AN up-country paper writes: Simultaneously with the close of the Indian troopship Malabar's career the Admiralty have announced that henceforth the conveyance of crews of ships recommissioned abroad will be carried out by men-of-war, the new and old crews doing duty on the way out and back. This system will not only release the crews and officers hitherto attached to the troopers for more purely naval duties, but it will add to the fighting strength of the fleet, since the warship carrying the relieving and relieved men will be in every respect manned and organised for immediate service, and could be diverted to any required point while *en route* by a telegram from the Admiralty. Of the old troopers the Himalaya and Assistance have disappeared from the active list, and the Tamar is ending her career as a receiving ship at Hongkong. Only the Tyne lingers on, and her day is almost done. It is curious that at a time when the change from troopers to hired transports was under consideration by the Admiralty and ultimately accepted, the Royal Indian Marine should have been taking the opposite course and multiplying the number of its troopships, this too despite the fact that with the extension and linking up of the railway system the facilities for rapidly and cheaply moving regiments by rail between distant points have greatly increased. Reliefs for Burma and the Andamans and for Aden must go by sea, and Sind is still unconnected by rail with Bombay, which supplies its garrisons, while troops have occasionally to be carried to places beyond India. But it is questionable whether those duties could not be carried out by hired transports with more economy than by the half-dozen troopers of the Indian Marine, since the contract rates for a limited number and periods of employment could scarcely exceed the Government bill for maintenance and pensions, not to speak of the first cost of the vessels. Of course it may be said that these ships afford useful training to the officers and crews of the Indian Marine, whose opportunities for sea service are otherwise limited, but some demur may be made to this argument, seeing that the troopers are not armed, nor likely to be worth much as cruisers owing to want of speed, and if the rejoinder proves anything, it is that the Indian Marine is over-manned and underworked. That is not contended, nor is the need and usefulness of the service impugned in regard to

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, March 6, in answer to Mr. P. Thornton, Mr. Goschen said: One officer of the Royal Indian Marine has been offered a commission on the Supplementary List of the Royal Navy provided that he passes his required Board of Trade examination. I do not know that any other application has been received.

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.

On Monday, March 9, in reply to Dr. Tanner, Lord G. Hamilton said: The report on the outbreak of cholera at Lucknow in 1894 has no doubt been fully considered by the military authorities in India, but I have not received a copy of the report. The cantonment is now supplied with pure water by the Lucknow Municipality. The opinion of the committee was that the sand in the filter bed attached to the wells was contaminated with the microbe of cholera. No special reasons were assigned for the high mortality, which, however, was not higher than the average.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Herbert Roberts, said: The report on agricultural banks in India is not complete. Volume I. only has come home, and the report has not yet been considered by the Governments in India or by the Secretary of State in Council. It would, therefore, be premature to lay a part of the report on the table; but a copy of Volume I. has been placed in the library of the House, and ten more copies of that volume could be made available for honourable members interested in the subject. I shall be happy to supply a copy to the honourable member.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL MAILS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether the contracts for the sea conveyance of mails to India, the East, Australia, West Indies, Canada, and South Africa were made irrespective of weight, no more being charged for any additional quantity of letters; whether he had been informed that the requirement fixing half an ounce as the limit of weight in a letter to be carried for 2½d. to the countries included in the Postal Union necessitated the use of flimsy paper, inconvenient in use, without corresponding gain to the Department; whether the United States and Canada long ago entered into a "restricted union" (under the authority of the Postal Union Convention) by which the minimum rate of postage covered the transmission of a letter weighing one ounce from one to the other of the two countries; and whether he could take the necessary steps for raising the weight of a letter to India, the East, Australia, the West Indies, Canada, and South Africa from half an ounce to one ounce for the present minimum rate of postage.—Mr. Hanbury: The facts are not exactly such as the hon. member supposes. The Postmaster-General has at present contracts with shipping companies for the sea-carriage of mails to and from India, Australia, the East and the West Indies, irrespective of weight; but he has no contracts for mails to Chanada, north-west South Africa, and pays the Colonial Governments by weight—a half-penny on an average for each letter in one case and three half-pence in the other. The hon. member is also aware that for the conveyance of mails for India, Australia, and the East across Europe the payment is by weight. The answer to the second paragraph is no. On the contrary, a longer letter than is at present allowed can be written on excellent paper and enclosed in an envelope of excellent quality without exceeding half an ounce in weight. The United States and Canada have arranged that the domestic letter-rate of each country shall apply to letter for the other. The effect is that from Canada to the States an ounce letter costs three cents, from the States Canada, two. There is no demand for an increased weight, and no intention of raising it.

INDIAN TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

On Tuesday, March 10 Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs what Indian troops had lately been engaged in military operations in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, under the command of Capt. Barratt, 1st Sikhs, and Lieut. Scott, 3rd Sikhs; who had directed in chief the military operations on the East Coast of Africa; whether, in the course of the present year, fighting had been going on in the suburbs of Mombasa itself; and whether the fighting in the immediate neighbourhood of Mombasa and the recent hostility of the Massi tribe had delayed the construction of the Uganda Railway.—Mr. Curzon: The Indian troops in question are Punjabi Mussulman or Pathan Volunteers from Indian regiments, 300 in number, who belong to the regular police force of the Protectorate. Major Hatch is the officer in chief command. The missionary station at Frere Town was attacked on Jan. 21, by marauders, who were repulsed by the naval guard without loss to the latter. The construction of the railway has not been interfered with.

THE BEHAR OPIUM AGENCY.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Arthur Pease, on the 12th inst., said: The latest report form the board of revenue, dated February, 1895, shows that the plan of reducing direct with opium sales is being tried for the season, at the time of making these returns, in selected sub-divisions of the Behar opium Agency. As soon as experience has been gained of the new system, both by ryots and opium revenue officials, it can be introduced gradually into the whole agency.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR SMITH.

Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the statement in the "Standard," of March 10, as to the case of Surg.-Major Clarence Smith; whether the allegations contained in that statement with respect to the gravity of the offence charged against Surg.-Major Smith, the action of the Government of Madras, and of the late Secretary of State were correct; and whether he would lay upon the table of the House the Report of the Commission appointed by the late Secretary of State to investigate this case.

Lord George Hamilton: The offence for which Surg.-Major Smith was required to retire from the Service was more serious than would be gathered from the article alluded to, and there was on that point no difference of opinion whatever between the right honourable gentleman and myself. A Commission has been appointed before I took office to enquire into the accuracy of the allegations made and their report was only received a short time back. The delay that thus occurred in settling the case resulted in a postponement of the date of the retirement of the officer in question, which secured him, according to the existing regulations, certain advantages in respect of pension. It would be contrary to the practice both of the War Office and of the India Office to make public any papers affecting the conduct of an officer upon which the Secretary of State has passed orders, and I am not prepared to depart from that practice in this case.

"THE COUNTRY OF THE SHANS."

"The Country of the Shans" formed the subject of an inter sting lecture given, on March 9, before the Royal Geographical Society by Col. R. G. Woodthorpe, R. E. Having described the natural features of this, the easternmost of our Burmese possessions, the lecturer stated that gambling was universal in the Shan States. On market days respectable-looking men might be seen seated in a booth, or some other shelter, selling tickets from little books for the lottery of thirty-six animals, a diagram of which was hung up to assist the investor in making his choice. In a central spot was a tall bamboo, from the top of which dangled a small box containing the name of the winning animal for the day. This was hauled down at a certain hour, and the winners declared. Other forms of gambling such as odd and even, and a rough kind of roulette were also in full swing. Attempts were being made, with some success, to reduce the excessive public gambling; but as the receipts from the licenses were very great, and in Keng Tung some were set apart to provide the money for the eye and princesses, the reform must not be effected too violently. The sawbwa was assisted in his government of the state by sixteen ministers. These did not receive any settled salary, but had a certain proportion of the fines and taxes. They were often very poor, and the daughter of the prime minister had a vegetable stall in the market. The present youthful sawbwa was described as a man of somewhat violent temper, more feared than loved by his people. He seemed to bear a similar character to that of Henry VIII., but he was said to be straightforward in his dealings with his male subjects. Col. Woodthorpe declared that it would be a great loss to ethnology if the language, manners, and customs of the many interesting tribes of the Shan States were not studied carefully, and soon, by some one competent or the task.

An enterprising correspondent to the American publication *Shakespeariana* has been showing that the Bard of Avon is the father of more than one slang phrase now held in disrepute in certain circles. For instance, in "Cymbeline" (iii., 4, 51), Imogen, defending herself to Pisanio, says accusingly of her husband:—

Some "jay" of Italy
Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.

Most of the instances of modern slang cited from Shakespeare are mere verbal coincidences; like "too thin," which somebody has traced to "Henry VIII." (v., 3, 125):—

But know I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence
They are "too thin" and bare to hide offences.

There the phrase, says the *Literary World*, is a simple and natural metaphor, as it continued to be in speech and writing until recently, when by vulgar iteration it lapsed into slang.

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE GOA INSURRECTION AND PRESS LAW.

In December the Goa revolt was officially stated to be at an end. The arrival of his Royal Highness the brother of the King of Portugal at Goa, with a picked force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, seemed a warrant for the cheerful view taken by the Portuguese Government. But the arrangements on shore did not allow of an advance in strength; indeed a single day's march overtaxed the transport, the commissariat, and the medical resources. For the past three months the Duke of Oporto and the new Governor-General, who accompanied him, have shown no want of gallantry, but they have failed to extinguish the rebellion. The Ranes, or native chiefs are still in arms; they still hold the wooded spurs of the hills; and they still defy they Royal troops.

Such at least was the situation when our last despatches of a trustworthy nature left India. Unfortunately the repressive measures adopted by the Goa Government against the local Press render trustworthy sources of information somewhat difficult of access. The Indian newspapers continued to report not only further fighting, but also the rumoured recall of the new Governor-General, and the departure of the Duke of Oporto, leaving his task unfinished. The telegraph has not confirmed these rumour, and the "Boletim Official" of the Goanese Government gives no countenance to alarmist reports. It published, however, on February 11, an order by the Governor-General commanding the heads of districts and others to present themselves with the full number of levies for which they are responsible. This was regarded as equivalent to calling out the last reserves. The order was to be obeyed by the district commanders within eight days from the notification, under pain of forfeiture of their Government allowances or grants of land, and of themselves "being considered as rebels."

At the same time a decree arrived from Portugal which rendered any attempt at independent criticism a perilous enterprize in Goa. The early phases of the insurrection were marked by the arrest or flight of the local journalist, and it is reasonable that during a state of seige the local Press should be subject to stringent regulations. The present decree renders permanent, and apparently applies to the whole Portuguese colonies, restrictions of an extraordinary kind. The Portuguese Minister recommended the Bill to the King in the following words:—"The liberty of the Press, one of the powerful elements of modern civilization, may easily be turned into a terrible instrument of demoralization and anarchy when the grave responsibility resulting from it cannot be duly enforced." He therefore proposed certain safeguards, rendered necessary "by the special circumstances of our rising colonial society, where the indiscipline of the temperament corresponds with the impetuosity of the passions." His Majesty, after hearing the Secretary for the Colonies and the Consultation Committee, sanctioned a measure of which the provisions are thus summarized:—An editor must present himself before the District Officer and give proof of his ability to edit a newspaper. If he obtains a certificate of competency, he must communicate with the Governor-General on at least six days before the newspaper issues. If he passes through this second ordeal he has to give security of Rs. 1,250, by depositing the money or finding approved sureties. The editors of existing newspapers must apply within a month from the publication of the decree for the certificate of competency. As there is still martial law in Goa, we are sorry to read in the Bombay Gazette," "it is not likely that any editor will come forward to start a newspapers under the circumstances."

Nor is it likely, in such circumstances, that we shall obtain exact information as to what is going on in Goa at present. We have from the first recognized the serious difficulties with which the Portuguese Government contends in its isolated India settlements. We have accorded our sympathy to the vigorous measures taken by the King of Portugal to deal with those difficulties after they had reached the acute stage. His Majesty grudged neither troops nor the services of his own brother to put down the insurrection. He began by recalling the Governor-General under whom the rebellion broke out, and, in spite of rumours to the contrary, there is no reason to doubt that his Majesty cordially approved the Duke of Oporto and the new Governor-General in their efforts. But the facts connected with the commencement of the outbreak, and the few words dropped by the late Governor-General when passing homewards through Bombay, disclose causes of a more deeply-seated character than mere by military desertions, or the disaffection of local chiefs. The permanent problem is how to govern three patches of Asiatic territory whose populations in the aggregate are only one-half that of a single one of the 240 districts of British India. All the paraphernalia of a Governor-General, and army, a hierarchy, with an Archbishop at its head, a High Court of Justice, and separate chief of Administration for the two minor settlements must be paid for. The experience of previous rebellions proves that the revenues do not suffice for an effective European force, and that without such a force the native soldiery cannot be depended on. The result at the present moment, as reported by correspondents to the British-Indian Press, is that a considerable number of the Goanese peasantry have fled from their burnt villages to join the rebel, while others have migrated to British territory. The steam launch service, by which local communication was kept up, is suspended so far as the public are concerned. The military hospital, in spite of recent additions, is reported inadequate to the increasing number of sick. The garrisons are said to be decimated, and a large financial deficit has taken place. The reduction in the post offices and other receipts due to the suppression of the newspapers is now estimate at a lakh of rupees. Where uncertainty may exist in regard to actual events within Portuguese territory, there can be no question as to the attitude which the British Government of India has maintained. That Government intimated from the outset that if the Goanese authorities required aid to protect Portuguese subjects a sufficient force from our own districts was at any moment at its disposal. The offer was made with due regard to the sensitive patriotism of our Portuguese ally, and the action of the Indian Government has been characterized by delicacy and good will throughout. The increasing numbers of Goanese refugees to our districts have tested the sincerity of these professions. Some of the fugitives are simply peasants, frightened into flight. Others are suspected, rightly or wrongly, of complicity with the rebels. A third category consists of what in Europe would be called political refugees. The British Government has dealt with each of these classes in such a manner as to combine the right of asylum, when asylum can fairly be claimed, with a scrupulous regard to the feelings of a friendly Power. Perhaps the best known case is that of the Viscount of Bardez. The Viscount fled from Goa to escape capture by the Portuguese troops who had surrounded his house. As no accusation was preferred against him to the British authorities, he was permitted to take up his abode within our territories. The Goa Government subsequently accused him of manufacturing gunpowder for the use of the rebels. The British police watched him closely, searched his place of residence, but found no materials for explosives. The Goa Government then represented that his proximity to the Portuguese territory in revolt was a political danger. The British authorities intimated to the Viscount of Bardez that he could not be allowed to reside in any of the four British districts which border on the Goanese possessions. The Viscount accordingly withdrew to Bombay city, where he remains undisturbed, but subject to such surveillance as renders impossible any mischievous acts organized from British territory. Similar restrictions as to residence have neither been requested nor enforced in the case of other purely political refugees, but some of them have of their free will accompanied the Viscount to Bombay.

It should be remembered that there is always in Bombay a large resident population of Goanese. These men form a usual class of domestic servants and artisans. They especially excel as tailors, coach-builders, and bandsmen. Roman Catholics by religion, they speak among themselves a dialect of Canarese and Marathi so blended as to be scarcely intelligible to our own subjects. They further maintain their individuality by a system of what may be called corporate lodging-houses. Every man, woman, or boy from Goa on arrival at Bombay joins such a "coor" or lodging-house, where food and shelter are received without payment until employment is found. In return the recipient subscribes during his period of employment in Bombay a shilling a month to the lodging-house, which thus forms the nucleus of a compact community strongly united by religion, language, and mutual self-help in time of sickness or distress. Throughout the whole insurrection no case has occured in which these organizations, or the asylum to refugees afforded by the British districts, have been abused for political purposes against the Goanese Government.—"Times."

David Christie Murray commenced his press life on the *Birmingham Morning News*. He was a member of the reporting staff, but was one of those handy men who could be turned to account in more than one branch of newspaper enterprise. Whilst he was connected with the *News* the discovery was suddenly made that there was no serial story copy provided for next day's paper. Imagine, then, the editor's anxiety when the fact was communicated to him. Where was a new story to be found, then? Happy thought! Could Murray write a story? Of course he could. Murray could do anything. He could paint, and he could lecture without actually preaching. Murray was found, and without any demur, he sat down to write. Neither elaboration nor carefully-turned phrase was possible. Next day appeared the first instalment of the new story, which, unlike the majority of Mr. Murray's subsequent stories, found its name in that of the heroine.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Scudder's Ague Specific, the King of Fevers. Remedies. Re 1, to all ADDRESS, Co, Bombay.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK'S BLUE BOOK.
THE BRITISH CASE.

The Blue Book prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock setting out the historical, geographical, and diplomatic facts as to the north-western boundary of British Guiana is out. It extends to 442 pages, and contains two maps, and there is a supplementary volume giving a series of nine maps. A preliminary statement occupies forty-two pages; then comes a mass of historical evidence drawn from the archives of Madrid, the Hague, and our own colonial records; then there are 300 pages of diplomatic correspondence ranging over the whole question in dispute until 1893; and, finally, there is a statement of thirteen conclusions established by the evidence.

THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.

Sir Frederick Pollock's evidence establishes, by proof upon proof, from Spanish as well as Dutch authorities, that from the sixteenth century the Dutch held Guiana from the Orinoco delta right down the coast; that they penetrated far into north-west, and had forts in the Cuyuni basin as well as on the river and coast lands; that the Spaniards never entered Guiana proper and were never in occupation thereof; and that for all time since the European set foot on South America, the Spanish settlement of St. Thome, on the Orinoco, was the extreme eastern limit of the dominion of Spain. Since the rights of the Netherlands on the South American Continent were recognised by the Treaty of Munster in 1648, and since neither previously nor subsequently had the Spaniards held the country affected by the recognition of those rights, and since Great Britain after 1803 has remained in uninterrupted possession of what the Dutch held, it follows that Venezuela, by laying claim to the country down to the Essequibo, is asserting a claim to that which never even belonged to her predecessor, Spain. On the question of Spanish incursions into Dutch territory in the eighteenth century, Sir Frederick Pollock shows that:—

Spain had no possession of any territory in Guiana beyond a part of the right bank of the Orinoco; no Spanish settlements or missions existed in any other part of Guiana; while the possessions of the Dutch upon the coast extended to the Orinoco, and in the interior to the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cuyuni, Pom roon, and Amacura. In fact, the Spaniards at this time had neither power nor will to dispute the possession by the Dutch of the territories in question.

They showed themselves on an affluent of the Upper Cuyuni in 1754, but retired on being warned by the Dutch commandant of the Essequibo that he would have to use disagreeable means for effecting their removal. Sir Frederick Pollock quotes the report of a Spanish official in 1791, showing that—

With the exception of the Fort of San Thome de Guayana and the Missions (which, it is state, up to the year 1732, had scarcely begun their work), the Spaniards had occupied no territory on the right bank of the Orinoco, and that the local Spanish authorities had been engaged in unsuccessful attempts to induce their Government to fortify the Orinoco at Angostura, so as to prevent the Dutch and Caribs from ascending that river.

As to the Spanish recognition of Dutch rights, correspondence is quoted between local Spanish governors and the King of Spain in 1770, in which the local governor admits that he has no fort on the Cuyuni, disclaims all responsibility for the murder of a Dutch guard at the Dutch fort on that river, saying that "that territory is quite beyond our reach," but advising the King that "we ought to direct our policy in trying to compass the dislocation of the Dutch colonies, beginning with Essequibo, and following with Demerara, Berbice, Cornanyne, to Surinam." The report shows that this advice was repudiated.

THE DIPLOMATIC CONTROVERSY.

Nothing occurred from 1791 until about 1840 to show that either the Spaniards (who had revolted in 1810) took steps to enter into possession of the territory between the Orinoco and the Essequibo, or that the British were encroaching on rights acquired from the Dutch were in any way questioned by their Spanish neighbours. A review of the facts relating to this period, says Sir Frederick Pollock, clearly establishes these points: That Great Britain, on becoming possessor of the colony, succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch; that after 1791 Great Britain extended her territorial claims and continuously exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all those rights by which nations usually indicate their claim to territorial possession;

11. Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after her declaration of independence, had at any time either possession of or dominion over the territory in question.

12. Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown her desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela as to the boundary.

13. The claim of Venezuela that her territory extendeds to the river Essequibo has been based upon contentions which are in no way supported by the facts and cannot be justified upon any reasonable ground.

The foregoing statement and the authorities contained in the documents annexed to it establish that, if the matter be treated as one of strict right, Great Britain, as the successor of the Dutch, is entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of all the rivers of Guiana south of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantic.

THE VENEZUELAN CONTENTION.

The Venezuelan Commission on March 10 formally received the first instalment of the Venezuelan case from Mr. Scruggs, the Venezuelan representative before the Commission, who presented copies of a volume which he informed the Commission practically contained the entire substance of the Venezuelan contention, although considerable supplementary evidence was expected from Caracas. The volume, which contains 440 pages and a coloured map, is entitled, "Official History of the Discussion between Venezuela and Great Britain on their Guiana Boundaries," and is exclusively devoted to the official correspondence on the Boundary question, without one word of comment or argument. It is divided into twelve sections, each covering a distinct phase of the negotiations since 1822. Nothing in matter seems to be brought to light, but over 200 letters and official documents are given in full and arranged in chronological sequence. The preface of the book is an official letter of the Palmerston Ministry, dated March 18, 1840, disestablishing the Schomburgk Line as the intended boundary, and is followed by the Treaty of London of 1814, by which the Dutch ceded to Great Britain, the Cape of Good Hope, and their establishments on the Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. The various sections of the correspondence comprise:—

1. Instructions from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Ancient Columbia, of which Venezuela formed a portion in 1822, to the Columbian Minister in London, directing him to insist that the Colonists who had crossed the Essequibo should submit to Columbian laws or retire to their former possessions.

2. A request from the British Minister, dated May 23, 1833, that Venezuela should establish a lighthouse at Point Barima.

3. The Aberdeen negotiations during the period to 1841-1844.

4. The disavowal by England of an intention to claim Venezuelan Guiana in 1850.

5. An effort to settle the dispute with Earl Derby in 1876.

6. The first Salisbury and Granville negotiations, 1880-81.

7. The negotiations in 1883 and 1884 at Caracas.

8. General Guzman Blanco's efforts in London with Sir Julian Pauncefote and Earl Granville in 1884-87, covering seventy-five pages.

9. The negotiations at Caracas in 1886-87, and the reports of the Venezuelan Commission on the disputed territory.

10 and 11. The resumption of relations and negotiations between Lord Salisbury and Dr. Pulido in 1890 regarding a mixed commission to arbitrate on the territory west of the Schomburgk Line.

12. The Roosebery compromise in 1893.

13. The negotiations with the United States Government from 1383 to the present day with a view to obtain intervention.

This portion includes all the correspondence relative to the effort made by the Pope to secure Great Britain's consent to arbitration in 1894. Details of the failure of this project having been recited to the Venezuelan authorities by the Papal Legate by word of mouth, are not given in the correspondence, but it is evident from the book that the refusal of Great Britain to entertain the overtures was firm and final.

The New York coresponsent of the "Times" says the 9th and succeeding issues of American comments on the British Blue Book may be epitomised in a sentence:—"If Great Britain has so good a case, why not arbitrate?"

On the whole, there is ground for confidence that the statement will exercise a wholesome effect on American public opinion, but it has confirmed the general desire for arbitration. The correspondent repeats that the plan of a joint commission in which he communicated three weeks ago was the plan of the Washington Government, which was ready to accept it, or to propose it officially on receiving assurances that it would be accepted.

The New York "World" publishes the following despatch from Caracas:—"The Venezuelan Congress has passed a resolution thanking President Crespo for his attitude on the British Guiana question, and congratulating him upon having received the aid of the United States. A letter of appreciation to President Clevel and is being drafted."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—March 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J J McLean, B C S	Lieut F W H Forteath
Capt C W F Whyte	Lieut E T Carwithen
Capt G H C Colombo	Lieut R P C Schneider
Capt G F T Murray	Lieut A G Maxwell
Capt E Houston	Lieut T G C Kemp
Capt C A Muspratt-Williams	Lieut G de H Smith
Lieut J H Peck	Surg-Major R Pemberton
Lieut P C Elliott-Lockhart	Rev V W Kinsman
	Sub-Condr W C Hobbs
	Sub-Condr H Turner

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr M C Macfarlane, B, 6 mos	Major S Grant, 5 days
Mr C H Watts, B, 5 mos	Capt M A Kerr, 4 mos
Mr S H C Hutchinson, B, 6 mos	Capt A C O'Donnell, 6 mos
Mr A R Knapp, M C S, 6 mos	Capt C Pritchard, till Oct 21.
Mr W Porteous, Bo C S, 6 mos	Lieut H C E Dobbin, 6 mos
Mr W L Strange, Bo 6 mos	Lieut G de H Smith, 3 mos
Mr R B Jovner, Bo, 4 mos and 16 days	Surg-Lieut-Col F W Wright, D S O, 6 weeks
Lt-Col E H Fitzherbert, 2 mos	Surg-Lieut-Col W E Griffiths, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G Stevenson, B C S	Lieut W T C Poole
Mr G W Kuchler, B	Lieut F L Vincent
Mr W J Stokesbury, B	Lieut G D A Moore
Major S Grant	Surg-Capt J H T Walsh
Lieut F C K Macmullen	Condr G Wheeler
Lieut F H H Jeffcoat	

Prince Constantine Wiasemsky, who passed through Madras about a year ago, was just completed a journey lasting two years and a-half which has been not less interesting from a scientific point of view than fertile in incidents, for he has been round Asia on horseback, covering a distance of 26,875 miles, visiting in turn Siberia, Mongolia, the whole of China from North to South and from East to West, Tonkin, Anam, Cochin-China, Cambodia, the Mois country, Siam, the Laos, Burma, Manipur, Assam, India, Kashmir, Tibet, Turkestan, Bokhara, and Persia, returning to Russia by the Caucasus. In the course of his travels he was attacked four times by wild people and twice wounded in the shoulder and the leg, while, but for a lucky escape from captivity, he would probably have been killed by a tribe of fanatics in Tibet. After having been delayed by floods in Siam, where he contracted malarial fever, he nearly died from thirst in the desert of Gobi, where all his horses perished, and he did part of his journey on other animals, riding oxen in Cambodia and doing over 600 miles on elephants in Siam, while in Tibet he bestrode the yaks, or mountain cattle, which travel where horses cannot go. When he could not get a horse he travelled on foot, taking copious notes upon the ranges and dress of the natives and visiting several Buddhist monasteries in India, where he obtained the secret of [illegible] to have disarmed the fakirs. Prince Wiasemsky travelled from France to Egypt and thence into Africa, and he dined with Gordon Pasha a few weeks before the capture of Khartoum. Prince Wiasemsky, who says that he lost all the 12 horses which he took out, is residing at Rome to recuperate his strength, as he is suffering very much from the fatigues of his last journey.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DR. JAMESON AND HIS OFFICERS.

THE DEFENDANTS AT BOW STREET.
EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, Major Sir John Christopher Willoughby, Captain the Hon. Henry Frederick White, Captain Raleigh Grey, Captain the Hon. Robert White, Major John B. Stracey, Captain C. H. Villiers, Captain K. G. Kincaid Smith, Lieutenant H. M. Grenfell, Captain C. P Foley, Captain C. L. W. Monro, Captain C. F. Lindsell, and Captain E. C. S. Holden were charged on remand before Sir John Bridge at Bow Street Police Court, London, on Tues ay, March 10, with that "they, with certain other persons, in the month of December 1895, in South Africa, within Her Majesty's dominions, and without the licence of Her Majesty, did unlawfully prepare and fit out a military expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly State—to wit, South African Republic—contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870."

To the defendants mentioned above were subsequently added Captain the Hon. Charles John Coventry and Captain Audley Vaughan Gosling, who had surrendered by arrangement in the course of the morning.

By a few minutes to eleven the whole of the counsel engaged were in court, but the two pews set apart for them proved inadequate for their accommodation. At ten minutes to eleven Sir John Bridge took his seat on the bench. The prisoners were then ushered in. Dr. Jameson, who was at the end of the line, leaned back with his right thumb in the armhole of his waistcoat, and fixed his eyes with great attention on Sir Richard Webster during his opening speech.

Sir Richard Webster said he appeared in support of the charge. All he intended to do at present was to give such outlines of the case as to enable the learned magistrate to follow the evidence which the prosecution would submit, would justify him in asking for a committal. Sir Richard then recounted the details of the raid as they are already known to the public.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Roland Drummond Hay, who stated that he lived at Portsmouth, but was now staying at Kensington, was then called as a witness. Examined by Sir Robert Finlay, he said—I am of no occupation. I was a servant in the Bechuanaland Border Police. The force belonged to the Imperial Government. I was stationed at Mafeking. I went there on November 22nd, 1895. I had been there previously. Before Novemaer 1895 I had not been at Mafeking for three years. Our force at Mafeking consisted of about twelve men. Just before I left in December 1895, they were under the command of the defendant, Colonel Grey.

You remember Sunday the 29th December?—Yes. Before that day, had you seen Dr. Jameson at Mafeking?—Yes.

How often?—I only saw him once. That was about a week or ten days before the Sunday. I could not say how long he was there. I only saw him for a few minutes in the morning. I did not see him after I left. I saw him speaking to Colonel Grey. I do not think I saw him speaking to anyone else. He was not at Mafeking on the 29th December. I did not see him. There was a church parade on the Sunday morning. In the afternoon, we were warned of an evening parade. The warning was given to all the troops. I was troop-orderly to Forrest troop that day, and got the order from my troop sergeant-major to warn the men. Lieutenant Marshall commanded my troop, and Major Coventry was in command of the other two troops.

Later that afternoon, did you speak to Major Coventry?—Yes. That was after "stables"—about a quarter to six. I asked him if I could have my own horse that I had had before, it having been taken from me. He asked me whether I wished to go.

Go where?—I suppose he meant on parade.

Go on the expedition?—I do not know.

What did he say?—I think these were the words he used—"Whether I wished to go."

What did you say?—No.

Did he reply to that?—He said we should be asked on parade to volunteer, and if I elected to go he would try to get this horse back for me. There were check roll-calls that evening every half-hour, beginning at a quarter or half-past six, and going on, I think, till half-past eight.

Were you ordered to saddle?—Yes. "Boot and saddle" sounded about half-past eight.

Did you parade?—Yes.

All three troops?—All three—about nine o'clock. One troop was in rear of the other two. Major Coventry came up and marched our troop about a hundred yards away from where we originally paraded.

What did he do or say?—He told us we were going to join that night's stanchion at Johannesburg.

Did he say anything about Linchivay?—He said it was not against any native chief. The idea in camp was that we were going against him, and he (Coventry) asked those who wished to volunteer to ride forward. No one moved, and he went away.

Did he say anything about why he wanted you?—Merely that it was important that everyone should go, and to remember.

Nobody of your troop came forward?—Not then. He left the troop standing separate from the rest of the forces, and returned in a few minutes with Colonel Grey, who wore his usual uniform—that of the Bechuanaland police.

Who spoke? Colonel Grey—to the whole of the troop. Major Coventry was there. Colonel Grey wanted to know why no one would go from the troop. One man asked whether we were going under the Chartered Company or as Imperial forces.

What did Colonel Grey say?—He said "I cannot tell you that you are going by the Queen's orders, but you are going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa."

What happened then?—Several men volunteered—about ten, I think.

Had anything been said about the men not having been told of this before?—Yes. Major Coventry said "we can't keep it from you any longer. We are going straight to Johannesburg."

Had anything been said of that sort the second time?—One of the men asked Colonel Grey why we had been kept in the dark. This was some time before the men volunteered. What did Colonel Grey answer?—He told him that these were things that must be left to the officers. There was a Sergeant White in our troop. After ten men had volunteered, Colonel Grey called him, and asked him why he was not going. Before White could say anything Colonel Grey told him to fall away as he knew all about his case. Colonel Grey then called me up and asked me why I was not going. I told him I had made up my mind some time before to leave the corps. He asked what I was going to do. I told him I was trying to get employment in another colony. He advised me to give up that idea and go with them. He said, "You will make a great mistake if you do not go." He asked me to persuade the other men to come. I said nothing more, and left him. Lieutenant Marshall was not on parade that evening. Colonel Grey and Major Coventry then left my troop and went back to the other two troops. My troop was left standing where it was. I did not hear the command given to the other troops. I simply heard them "telling off." I saw them start. They went straight across the line towards the road. I then lost sight of them, and went back to my tent.

A LANCE-CORPORAL'S EVIDENCE.

William Herbert Smith was next called and examined by Mr. Charles Mathews. He said—I live at 40 Hammersmith Road. I was a Lance-Corporal in the Bechuanaland Border Police. I entered the service in 1895. I belonged to the K Troop. It was commanded by Captain Ellis. At the latter part of the time I was in the Quartermaster's office. I remember being transferred on December 15th, 1895, to the Chartered Company's service at Mafeking. At about the time of the transfer our rifles were changed for Lee-Metfords. That applied to all the K Troop. On Christmas Eve last, I received instructions to hold myself in readiness to proceed to Dr. Jameson's camp at Pitsani Potlugo, and take charge of the stores there. I was to go with Captain Tighe, the Quartermaster of the Bechuanaland Border Police. It was Captain Tighe who gave me the instructions on Christmas Day. I was told I was to start on Boxing Day, and on the 26th I rode with Captain Tighe to Pitsani Potlugo. We arrived there the same day, the distance being about thirty miles. On the 27th Captain Tizhe sent for me to Jameson's hut. Captain Tighe asked to go through the stores, and take them over. Dr. Jameson suggested that Captain Tighe should do that in three or four days' time. Captain Tighe returned to Mafeking; but I remained on. On Sunday, the 29th, the parade was ordered for the afternoon. I was not under orders to attend it, but I was present for a short time.

Before you attended the parade, did you have some conversation with Captain Holden, the Assistant Quartermaster?—Yes.

He made some statements to you?—He gave me instructions.

Was Dr. Jameson at the parade?—Yes.

As well as Colonel H. White, Sir John Willoughby and, I believe Major Stracey?—I cannot be sure of any others. The number of men paraded would be about 450 including non-commissioned officers.

Did you hear Dr. Jameson's address?—Part of it. He read a letter from Johannesburg, signed by Farrer, Philips, Hammond, and Leonard. There was a fifth name, which I do not recall. Dr. Jameson read the letter twice. It was a request for him to come to assistance of the British subjects in Johannesburg, to aid them to get a better form of government, and also to protect the lives and property of persons in case of danger or need. That was the substance of the letter. Then Dr. Jameson went on to state that he emphatically believed there would be no occasion for bloodshed, and that he did not think there would be a shot fired. I heard some thing of preparations being made, but I did not know for what. I did not hear any other part of Dr. Jameson's speech.

Did the men whom he addressed do anything afterwards?—I went away before the speech ended.

Where did you go?—To the stores.

Did you hear the order given to the men to get ready?—I did not hear the order, but I heard that it had been given.

Was any ammunition served out?—Yes. I served the greater part out from the store. It was given to the various troops in bulk, and was then issued to the men. About five ammunition carts were sent out, and I helped to load them up. Shortly after this, the men marched away from Pitsani—about 380 strong, officers and men.

Did any natives march with the column?—Yes—from thirty to forty.

Were they supplied with rifles and ammunition?—Yes. They had Lee-Metfords. Cross-examined—When Dr. Jameson was addressing the troops, he said he believed the women and children at Johannesburg were in danger, but he could not remember the exact words used. It was something to the effect that the lives of the women and children were in danger, and that he was going to protect them.

Sir Edward Clarke—Did Dr. Jameson say that neither the persons nor property of the inhabitants of the Transvaal were to be molested?

Witness—I certainly heard him say something to that effect, but I cannot recollect the exact words.

Sir Edward Clarke.—Did Dr. Jameson also say—"Our sole object is to help our fellow-countrymen in their extremity?"

Witness—I believe he used those words, or words to that effect.

Sir Richard Webster intimated that he could not carry the case any further that day, and asked for an adjournment for a week.

Sir John Bridge—Yes. I will remand the defendants for a week. They will be admitted to the same bail on giving the same promise as before to appear here on the required date. There are two new defendants here to-day, and they will be admitted to the same bail. I hope all the defendants will keep quiet in the meantime.

As the defendants left the court a few persons at the rear clapped their hands, but the applause was at once suppressed.

THE TROOPERS WON'T DRAW.

The Crown Office solicitors, since the remand on bail a fortnight ago, have been actively at work endeavouring to procure evidence on which to base the charge under the Foreign Enlistment Act, of fitting out a hostile expedition against a friendly State by the subjects of another friendly State. The first indication of the plan drafted by the prosecution for the establishment of their case was made known when the men on board the Harlech Castle stated that Inspector Froest had joined the boat at Madeira and had interrogated each of them as to the manner in which their services were enlisted in the expedition. By compact the men defeated Inspector Froest's object, but the Crown, in spite of this initial failure of their plan, have adhersed, tenaciously to their original intentions, and have endeavoured to glean detailed information of the actual steps taken by Dr. Jameson and Sir J. Willoughby preliminary to the start of the expedition, and the incidents of the memorable ride to Krugersdorp. Several troopers have undergone private examination during the last fourteen days, but the result of each interview has been unsatisfactory in the extreme. They stated that they did not question the authority of their marching orders, or their destination, or the object of their journey, on the principle that no soldier questions the authority of the superior officer for fear of instant degradation. Some communications may have been made to them by Dr. Jameson or Sir John Willoughby on the road, but many of the troopers were not within hearing distance, and consequently cannot vouch for the nature and extent of any such communication. Inquiries from the solicitors have not met with positive answers, and it is certain that a strange uncertainty and vagueness—apparently innocent enough—were characteristic of the replies of every trooper examined. One young man of 19 years, who from appearance would be of the last person in the world to be charged with evil intent, knew nothing of any fighting until he was actually in the fray and heard the bullets whistling about his ears, and saw his companion's horse shot down. It is understood that the lawyers feel that they can build little or nothing on the statements by the troopers. Their course, in consequence, it is expected, will be to prove from such circumstantial evidence as has been received from the British High Commissioner and the British Agent at Pretoria that the expedition started with hostile intent.

STRENGTHENING THE BRIT

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A BERLIN correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—The German bimetallists look forward with greater anticipation to the discussion of the bimetallist motion in the House of Commons, and especially to the statement of his personal views on the situation which it is anticipated that Mr. Balfour will make on that occasion. They profess confidence that there is a strong current of opinion in the Cabinet in favour of bimetallism, though they consider that much depends on the ultimate declarations of Mr. Goschen and Sir M. Hicks-Beach. As evidence of the interest with which the attitude of English politicians on the question is followed, I may mention that a German bimetallists have already been circulating the probable results of the division in the House of Commons, on which they will make their own course of action depend. Should the bimetallist resolution be carried in the British Parliament they are perfectly confident of having a large majority in the Reichstag for their own motion, which has already been backed by the leaders of the Conservative, the National Liberal, and, still more important, the Clerical Parties. This motion will be much stronger in its terms than that of last session, and its success, combined with the success of bimetallist action in the House of Commons and the French Chamber, would bring the triumph of the bimetallist cause within an appreciable distance of time. Great indignation is expressed here by the Conservative and other bimetallists at the scandalous attacks of a section of the German Press on Mr. Balfour, whose recent answer in the House of Commons to Sir William Houldsworth is described by these journals as in flagrant contradiction to the statements of Prince Hohenlohe, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and Mr. Curzon. As a matter of fact, as has Mr. Curzon himself pointed out, Mr. Balfour's statement though apparently made in partial ignorance of the negotiations which had taken place between Prince Hohenlohe, through Count Hatzfeldt, and Lord Salisbury, conveyed an entirely faithful representation of the general opinion of the Cabinet on the question, and the German bimetallists profess to have private assurances confirming Mr. Curzon's explanation of the apparent discrepancy; nor have I any reason to believe that a different view is taken by the German Government, which includes at least one professed bimetallist in Baron Marschall von Bieberstein.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

The following letter refers to the Indian monetary system:—

February 29.

Sir,—Mr. Balfour's announcement, on the 20th inst., of the future policy in regard to the Indian mints, confirmed as it was last night by Mr. Curzon, is so important that I trust you will allow me to draw attention to the facts of the case.

On the 20th of June, 1893, in consequence of the Herschell Committee's report, Lord Kimberley telegraphed to the Viceroy:—"Her Majesty's Government have decided to approve the proposals of your Government to close the mints to free coinage, and to make arrangements for the adoption of a gold standard." Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the Indian Legislative Council on the 25th idem, said, "We intend to introduce a gold standard." The future adoption of a gold standard was thus distinctly announced, and indeed the destruction of the silver valuation which the closure of the mints involved could only be justified as a step towards the adoption of a gold valuation.

Mr. Balfour now says the Government would be "willing to consider in conjunction with the Indian Government the reopening of the mints in India if such a measure could be made part of a satisfactory scheme of currency reform." He thus, with the object of bringing about a new general scheme of currency reform, goes back from the assurance given when the mints were closed. The closure of the mints, notwithstanding the blunder with which the measure was inaugurated, has been attended with some degree of success. There is nothing to prove that some of the fall which has occurred in the gold price of silver would not have taken place with the mints open. The price was being kept up by the demand for the United States Treasury under the Sherman Act, as well as by the demand for India; and while the former demand would probably have ceased even though the mints had remained open, the latter demand, it has been proved, did not depend so much on the open mints as was generally supposed. The rupee is now worth as much as it was three years ago, when the mints were open, and much more than the intrinsic value of which it is made; its gold value has been, on the whole, steadier than when it depended on silver.—Yours obediently,

L. C. PROBYN.

SUNDAY OPENING OF MUSEUMS.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES.

Beyond two Irish bills, the only subject discussed at length in Parliament on Tuesday (March 10) was that of the Sunday opening of museums.

Mr. Massey Mainwaring, in a maiden speech, moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the national museums and art galleries in London should be open for a limited number of hours on Sundays after noon, on condition that no officer shall be required to attend more than six days per week, and that any who may have conscientious objections shall be exempt from Sunday duty." He explained that the subject had been before the House on many occasions, and the resolution was practically the pith of many resolutions previously before the House. A very mysterious sensation prevails that the resolution might infringe on the sanctity of the Sabbath, but he considered that instead it would tend very much to sanctify it.

Sir Mark Stewart moved as an amendment—"That in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the national museums and art galleries in London should be opened from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on at least three weekdays evenings in each week, so far as the safety of the collections will permit, but that the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday is not necessary or expedient, and is contrary to the assertained wishes of those classes chiefly interested." He maintained that the motion, if carried, would have an effect of a very far-reaching character. It was not merely a question of opening the museums and art galleries in London on Sunday, but the giving of an impetus to a movement which he believed would do a great deal of harm. However harmless it might be to look at pictures and sculpture on Sunday, he believed that if they once allowed that to be done in this way proposed in the motion the result would be that the theatre, the concert hall, the racecourse, would also be opened on Sunday. (Derisive cheers.) He was talking of what was the fact. The sanctity of the Sunday would be grievously desecrated, and the door would be opened for the "Continental Sunday."

Sir Geo. Trevelyan admitted that this question was decided by an overwhelming majority by the Parliament of 1883. But he thought it extremely important to know what this Parliament, elected in 1895, thought about the motion. They did not want to force any man to do what he thought wrong, but they wanted to enable every man to do what he thought right. (Cheers)

Mr. Holburn said a few years ago they had in connection with the proposed opening of the Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh all the stock arguments which had been advanced against the opening of the museums in London. They had numerous prophecies of evil, but he did not think there was one in Edinburgh who was not prepared now to say that the experiment had been a marked success. (Cheers.) If the museums and picture galleries were the property of the people, surely the working classes had a right to ask that they should be open on the day they could visit them. (Cheers.) One Hon. gentleman said the only place people had to go on Sunday was the "club or the pub." But what was he to do? He had no "club," and he did not go to the "pub" (Laughter and cheers.) If it were the case that boys and girls used such places for loitering—well, it was better they should do their courting in public places than in closemouths in the High Street or the Canongate. (Cheers and laughter.) Having enjoyed the benefit of the opening of the Botanic Gardens on Sunday, he was prepared to support the motion in favour of Londoners. (Cheers.)

Mr Goschen, speaking in his private capacity, said if he believed the opening of the museums would lead to the general adoption of Sunday labour, he would oppose the motion. (Hear, hear.) But museums and libraries had been open on Sundays in Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, and so far that had not been shown to be a step towards the desecration of the Sunday. (Cheers.)

Mr J. Burns said that if he thought that the adoption of this motion would lead to increased Sunday labour he should strenuously oppose it, but the fact was that Sunday labour was diminishing all the world over.

The House divided, and there voted for the amendment, 78; against, 178; majority, 85. The motion was then agreed to amid loud cheers.

THE MARRIAGE AGENCY SWINDLERS

SENTENCED.

At the Central Criminal Court, London—before the Recorder—the trial was concluded of the five defendants, John Charles Skates, Daniel Mortimer, Norman Graham, John Abrahams, and Anthony Maddows, on charges of conspiracy and fraud in connection with "The World's Great Marriage Association." The jury after an absence of forty minutes, acquitted Maddows and could no agree as to Graham. They found Mortimer, Skates, and Abrahams guilty of conspiracy and obtaining money by false pretences. The Recorder said that the prisoners had been guilty of gross and systematic frauds on simple and gullible people extending over a long period. He was satisfied that John Charles Skates was the ringleader, and he sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and Abrahams and Mortimer to three years' penal servitude. The case of Graham was put back until the next Sessions, he being admitted to bail. Maddows was discharged.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IN SPAIN.

GREAT POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

A VALENCIA telegram of March 8th said:—A fresh demonstration took place here to-day. A large crowd of persons proceeded towards the United States Consulate, with the intention of causing a disturbance. A force of police and gendarmes opposed their passage, and a desperate struggle ensued. Several persons were wounded among them one of the gendarmes. The demonstrationists succeeded in entering the Plaza de Toros by breaking down the gates leading into the bull ring, and then held a meeting in the arena. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the town.

A considerable disturbance (says a Bilbao telegram of March 9th) occurred here yesterday afternoon and evening in connection with an anti-American demonstration, which was attended by some 12,000 persons. A band which was in attendance played the Spanish National March, which was re-demanded by the crowd. One of the musicians who objected was maltreated by the crowd. Every soldier who passed was greeted with cheers for the army. An attempt was subsequently made to hold a meeting on the promenade of the Arsenal Garden, and several groups of people assembled, whom the police endeavoured to disperse. Some of the demonstrationists were armed with sticks and cudgels, and a band of some two hundred, shouting "Long live Spain" and "Down with the Yanks," marched towards the residence of the American Consul where they smashed the windows with stones. They afterwards proceeded towards the Consulate. A sharp encounter with the police followed, in which some stones were thrown by the mob, and the police used the butt end of their rifles against the rioters. Two persons were wounded before the mob dispersed shooting. Four persons were arrested, but subsequently released. Order has now been restored, but the gendarmerie and police are confined to barracks, and the United States Consulate is guarded by a detachment of gendarmes.

Serious rioting is reported to have occurred at Salamanca on Monday, where the University student made a demonstration against the United States. They carried Spanish flags and one American flag, the latter being burned amid exclamations in the course of their march through the streets.

The rioters were finally charged by the gendarmerie, and the dispersal of the mobs of the "Long live Spain," but later on reassembled and received with hootings the efforts of the police to induce them to disperse. The Prefect therefore ordered a second charge to be made by the gendarmerie, who were pelted with stones by the rioters. Order was with some difficulty finally re-established.

A Barcelona message says:—The local chemists have decided not to sell any more American patent medicines if President Cleveland approves the resolutions of Congress.

Many merchants have resolved upon a similar course of action.

A subscription has been opened among the commercial community for the purchase of ironclads.

THE STRANGE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR SMITH.

The following is the article from the "Standard" referred to by Sir Henry Fowler in his question in Parliament on the 12th instant:—

The Secretary of State for India has announced his final decision on a question which, unlike many that are submitted to his judgment, may be held to possess not a little interest for the world at large; for the point turned on certain liberties in conduct not infrequently met with outside Anglo-Indian circles. It seems that a medical man Surgeon-Major Clarence Smith, in Government service, so far forgot his professional dignity as to be married lately to a young lady whose name, we regret to say, was not Mrs. Smith, to let him kiss her. With commendable discretion she flatly refused do anything of the kind; and what was more, she took the first opportunity of telling her husband what had happened. Whether moved by remorse or by some more worldly motive, the Surgeon-Major wrote a humble and penitent apology to the gendarme whose rights and privileges he had designed to infringe; but his executive authority not very happily worded—only made the matter worse. At any rate, the aggrieved husband sent a full statement of the facts, along with the apology, to the Governor of the Madras Presidency, for his Excellency's information, and in order that the offender might be duly punished. The most august authorities pronounced, after due consideration, that a flat, and unqualified, offence had been committed, and to mark their disapproval of his behaviour, Surgeon-Major Smith was dismissed from the service. This he and his friends considered much too severe a penalty, particularly as it involved the loss of a pension to which in such time he would have been entitled; and an appeal was addressed to the Secretary of State praying for a remission of the sentence. Sir Henry Fowler however, who was then in office, concurred with the Indian authorities. He sternly refused to interfere, and had it not been for the defeat of the Liberal party at the general election, the incident would probably have been closed. But the Conservative victory which prevented the abandonment of Chitral has also done something for Surgeon-Major Smith, for although Lord George Hamilton has not reversed his predecessor's decision as regards the dismissal of the culprit, he has inclined to mercy in the matter of a pension. In recognition of past services, and as an act of grace towards Mrs. Smith—for there is a Mrs. Smith—and her children, the pension is not to be forfeited. Along with the substance of the Secretary of State's dispatch, the report of a Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances has also been made public in India—a voluminous document, and would be full of suggestions one would think, for the writer of fiction. The accused boldly pleaded in extenuation of his temerity that on a previous occasion the lady had allowed him to kiss her hand, and argued, or at least suggested, that this concession implied a certain latitude of opinion on the subject of osculation generally which encouraged, if it did not justify, further advances. There is here, however, a conflict of evidence, the lady protesting that she resented even the first approach towards what diplomatists call an understanding. But neither Sir Henry Fowler nor Lord George Hamilton seems to have dealt with this particular issue—and indeed, there are several points in regard to which an authoritative pronouncement is still wanting. We really think that in justice to its servants, if not for the edification of the public, the Indian Government should now explain exactly how and when applications for kisses become a crime which calls for condign penalties.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

A TERRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The Duke of Westminster has received a statement of outrages in the Harput Vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, prepared by a Mohammedan official in the Turkish service, who writes:—"Strong as these statements are, they are not overdrawn. The Armenians on no occasion provoked these attacks. The orders for massacre were received from Constantinople." For the purposes of these statistics, the vilayet is divided up as follows:—Harput and the surrounding villages, Arabgir and the surrounding villages; Egin, Paugan Azur, and Paugan Agun, and villages; the Kalmak-Amlik of Kaban-Maden, Malatia, and district; the Mute-sariff of Dersim Palu, and villages near Diarbekir, and the totals are as under:—

Killed by weapons, 29,554.
Burned to death, 1383.
Died from hunger, cold, and disease, 5591.
Died from fear, 1793.
Wounded, 8000.
Houses burned, 28,572.
Forcible conversions to Islam, 15,179.
Churches, religious houses, and schools destroyed, 227
Destitute persons existing on charity, 92,690.
Women forcibly married to Turks, 1532.

DR. JAMESON'S SURRENDER.

WILLOUGHBY'S STORY CONFIRMED.

The Boer who translated the correspondence which passed between Sir John Willoughby and Commandant Kronje prior to the surrender at Krugersdorp, has sworn an affidavit corroborating Sir John's statements concerning the terms of surrender. President Kruger has complimented the Boer upon his straightforward action, saying that he believed him.

The "African Critic" has received at its London offices from Charlestown, Natal, a cablegram containing the text of an affidavit made by the man who first acted as interpreter at the surrender of Dr. Jameson's force, and confirming the account of the correspondences between Sir John Willoughby and Commandant Kronje already published. He expresses his willingness to come forward and give evidence. In the course of his affidavit he states that Kronje asked Dr. Jameson under what flag he fought, and Dr. Jameson declared "Under no flag." His purpose was to defend the women and children at Johannesburg.

If our large towns generally are making the progress towards sobriety which is reported in Liverpool, there will soon be no pretext for Local Option or any other scheme for restricting the sale of alcoholic drinks by law. It appears from the annual statement of the Head Constable that there has been a most remarkable decline in drunkenness. Twenty years ago, more than 20,000 persons were prosecuted for it in a year, but since 1876 the number has never risen to 17,000 and, it has steadily fallen year by year. Last year the prosecutions were only 5,035, and that notwithstanding the fact that the figures for the last two months included the very large area which was added from the 1st of November to the City jurisdiction.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Vertigern, 1,982 tons, Captain A Erskine, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ss Taif, 895 tons, Captain A Daniel, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line ss Methley Hall, 2,235 tons, Captain W McQuarrie, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE Wilson Line ss Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain Henry Wing, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachee, with a general cargo and Mrs Fraser as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Mr Jalbuoy M Cama and 68 deck passengers.

THE ss Ariel 1,839 tons, Captain S Bevan, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Antwerp (5th February) via Karachee, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co

THE ss Baroda, 1930 tons, Captain T Schuldt, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Hamburg (19th February), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut R H Sanderson, Captain and Mrs Cockburn, Mr N M Patell, Mr Toolarain, Mr F Naranba, Mr Goculdas and brother, Professor S C Shaksany and 85 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Mirzapore, 2,163 tons, Commander J R Lenton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (7th March) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr W Caldecwood. From Singapore—Two Misses Cohen and Mr A S. Murray. From Shanghai—Mr J Batty. From Calcutta—Mr H Puttman. From Adelaide—Mrs Rayless and child. From Sydney—Mr White and Mr and Mrs McClay. From Largo Bay—Mr Sullivan. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs W Fraser, Capt W Beck, Mr C S Triken, Mr J C Miller, Mr Davies, Mr Fazal Russoolkhan, Mr M Kuverjee, Mr V Furdunjee, Mr Jansen, Mr Shaik Abdul Rahuman, Mr Abdul Rehmankoan, Mr R W L Dunlop, Mr J G Yaxley and Mr Hoffman. From different ports—11 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ship.	Vessels. Ton.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Str	Stratavelly	2701	Havre	F	W & A Graham
C	Thibet	1695	Garrett	R S Port	H C Joosub
K	Bandana	2241	Hugill	N F	M Mackenzie & Co
F	Hochheimer	837	Rosing	Karrachee	Glade & Co
F & J	Diederichsen	1,000	Bjudge	Antwerp	Bombay
K	Kutrickdale	2468	Stewart	London	31-3 T Morrison
L	Assyria	900		Not fixed	M Mackenzie
M	K of St John	2255	Billett	Chi a	K Nixon
O	Manningtry	1848	Wing	N F	4-4 Bombay Co
Q	Golden Cross	1964	Thomas	Dunkirk	7-4 J Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

Kavari	533	Fakeera	Bhownagger	28-3	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji	317	Ahmed	Karrachee	18-3	Do.
Brahmani	534	Budroo	Mangalore	2-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels. Ton.	Cap.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Alispada	2217	Abrey	Liverpool	4-4 W & A Graham
3	R Rubsano	944	Parodi	Genoa	2-4 C Barboro
4	Le Indre	1418	M Du Mare	China	8-4 C Barboro
5	Ravenna	2975	Street	China	Nil 2-4 P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3018	Briscoe	London	4-4 P & O Co
7	Imperator	2443	Nicolich	Trieste	14 A Lloyds
8	Th rmlaw	1971	Jackman	Cardiff	W & A Graham
9	Maros	4451	Adam	Antwerp	K Nixon
10	Baroda	1930	Schuldt	Calcutta	31-3 J Mackintosh
13	Easton Hall	2256	McIntyre	N F	E Batg
16	Brinkburn	2048	Jacob's	Marseilles	N F Bombay & Co

BARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	514	Thomas	Karachi	18-3 M Mackenzie

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball dropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·56s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·56s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Baroda (s)	Schuldt	Hamburg, Feb 19.
28	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, March 13.
	Ariel (s)	Moran	Antwerp, Feb 5.
	Kola (s)	Aohe on	Karachi, March 26.
	Naderi (s)	M Allister	Jeddah, March 13.
	Candian (s)	Beard	Cardiff, Feb 27.
29	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, March 11.
	Bancoora (s)	Alexander	Rangoon, March 4.
	Mirzapore (s)	London	Shanghai, March 7.
	Maria Teresa (s)	Gherzmann	Kobe, Feb 28.
	Oura (s)	Croix	Calcutta, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Hiroshima Maru (s)	Anderson	Japan, &c.
	Kangra (s)	Robertson	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi.
	Goa (s)	Collins	Zanzibar, &c.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Sailaj (s)	Symons	Aden.
	Verdagra (s)	Hopkins	Calcutta.
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta.
	Methly Hall (s)	McQuarrie	Liverpool.
	Nizam (s)	Craig	Calcutta, &c.
29	Taif (s)	Daniel	Mauritius.
	Alecto (s)	Wing	Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
" Baroda, for Madras and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Ettrickdale s, 2493, Stewart.
Peninsular s, 3018, Briscoe.
Alston Hall s, 2254, McFee.
Methley Hall s, 2187, McQuarrie.
Rispana s, 2313, Abrey.
Alecto s, 2341, Wing.
Maros s, 4451, Adams.
Strathairly s, 2704, Coulthurst.
Golden Cross s, 1941, Thomas.
Loch Tay s, 2146, Young.
Manningtry s, 18 8, White.
Strathtay s, 2678, Mackenzie.
Hochheimer s, 1841, Pessing.
Algoria s, 2981, Crabb.

Brinkburn s, 2 96, Jacob.
K Rubastino s, 944, Parodi.
Diciembre s, 2069, Aspidge.
Imperator s, 2443, Nicolich.
Ravenna s, 2016, Street.
Latimbra s, 1401, Marco.
Kt of St John s, 2255, Billett.
Loan s, 958, Wilson.
Hubbuck s, 1776, Lingham.
Birdiewald s, 1992, Pearce.
Baroda s, 1936, Schuldt.
Eldsvold s, 296, Schlyder.
Palestrina s, 2147, Harder.
Thorndale s, 197, Dickman.
Vortigern s, 1982, Erskine.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Malabar, Pollard
H. M. S. Bonaventure, Grisley (Flag ship).
H. M. S. Marathon, Macnoohie.
H. M. S. Redbreast, Stewart.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Baker.
H. M. S. Lassey, Taylor.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.

H. M. Hulk Tenasserim
Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Clive, Finny.
R. I. M. S. Mayo, Aves.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell.
Hispania s—108 cases Portwine, E P Botteyella.
Baron Ardrossan s—1 hogshead whisky, K N Curranee and Co.
City of Khios s—45 casks ale, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 198 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 50 cases gingerwine, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—25 cases ale, 100 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 10 cases windsor soap, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—48 packages papers, &c, John Dickinson and Co; 6 bales papers, Abdool Hussain Tyab; 12 cases medicine, Carsondas Nathoo and Co; 33 cases climonstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Thorndale s—39 cases tobacco, Dumoder Ratansey; 18 cases provisions &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 155 cases gin, Eduljee Bezonjee; 7 cases medicine &c, Kursondas Nathoo.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—3 cases medicine, M. Ostermayer and Co.
Lindenfels s—6 cases glassware, Jeejeebhoy Mahomed; 27 packages chemicals, &c, Mchanlal Amersey and Co.
Bhopal s—1 cask provision, M Russoe and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—23 cases glassware, Noorozally Janmahomed; 35 cases glassware, Issa Beg Mahomed; 75 cases window glass, F M Mobhoy; 315 cases window glass, Surroch K R Cama and Co; 577 cases window glass, Alibhoy Noorbhoy; 215 cases window glass, Sulleemanjee Ebramji 10 cases perfumed spirit, Bhugwandas Gopaljee and Co; 2 9 cases candles, Owen and Oke 11; 25 kegs chemicals, M Amersey and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—50 packages paper, A H Hyderally; 21 packages clocks, Chunilal Chaganlal; 79 cases wine, Phipson and Co; 10 bales paper, E M Abdoolally and Co; 25 bottles quick silver, Manilal Premchund; 25 bottles quick silver, J G Treffiz and Sons.

FROM VENICE.

Imperator s—55 cases glass beads, Mahomedally Essoofally.
Sutlej s—5 cases glass beads, E Sulleemanjee.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Scuibb's Brece-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fear and strengthens Memory. Ed-5-d. of SCRIBB, SONS & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Sermon, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Hill, Lt, Bo, 16th B I, on furlough, from England.
Caulfield, Capt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, to rejoin, from England
Dunoon, Major-Genl Bo Staff, to join, from England.
Mercer, Major, Bo Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Fuller, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Ramptee.
Kutchener, Major, Bo, on leave, from Cairo.
Wheeler, Major, Punjab, 6th B C, on duty, from England.
Deasy, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Cookson, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Gaselee, Col, Bengal, off Colaba Staff, from leave, from England.
Hill, Capt, Bengal, E Surry Regt, from leave, from England.
Griffin, Capt, Bengal, 1st B Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Kaye, Lt, Punjab, 31st P I, from furlough, from England.
Fetis, Major, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
Johnson, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England.
London, Capt, Ms, 25th M I, on furlough, from Cannanore.
Lang, 2nd Lt, Ms, Stafford Regt, on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Cockburn, Capt, Bo, R A, to join, to Karachee.
Hill, Lt, Bo, 10th B I, to rejoin, to Savera.
Kutchener, Major, Bo, D A A G for T, on leave, to Cairo.
Duncan, Major-Genl, Bo Staff, to join, to Poona.
Lewis, Lt, Bo, 14th B I, to join, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.
2. "G" Coy. Prize Firing will take place at Coorla on Tuesday the 31st instant at 6-15 a.m.
3. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is urgently requested that all arms and accoutrements (except those required for the Drill Competition) may be returned to Head-quarters at once.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.
2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Tuesday morning Members who have not yet become efficient are requested to attend. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. There will be a Committee meeting of the Corps at 6-30 p.m. this evening at the Fort Head-quarters.
4. Members who have completed their Class Firing and do not intend shooting again this season are requested to give their arms and accoutrements into store at the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

33-96—M L Shroff—Bhicamchund Umedram and others vs Panalal Sardarmal.
53-96—In person—Laloobhoy Ishwardas vs Goverdhandas Muthoomdas and another.
74-96—In person (a pauper)—Sittaram Bhat Sonar vs Chooniial Fakir.
75-96—In person (a pauper)—Ramcharan Sewtal vs Sookhlal Kanjee.

Testamentary Suits.

33-91—Little and Co.—Goswami Shree Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shree Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and Davabhoy—Part heard.
1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassan Hajee Gani and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie Lyall and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs F C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, Berar, Central India, and at Jacobabad, Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Kedwar, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Lower Sind, and lowest at Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Bellary. Gradients are slight. Winds from Mangalore northwards as far as Ratnagiri exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Rajkot and 12 at Veraval, Bombay and Bellary. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season in Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Khandwa and Akola, and the minimum in very large excess at Jeypore. The highest temperatures in the shade was 107° at Akola, and the lowest 65° at Ajmere and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhuj, Veraval and Mangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Mangalore. A few drops of rain have fallen at Jacobabad. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small area of low pressure on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin and also to the westwards of Colombo. The winds from Mangalore northwards as far as Ratnagiri are cyclonic, and indicate suspicious weather conditions on and off the West Coast. Pressure is rather high over Sind and Cutch, and moderate to strong winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Cochin.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·857
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 89·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Directions of wind*	NNE, E, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 334

* From midnight to midnight.

A NAPLES correspondent writes": "Professor Salvione, of the Surgical Academy of Perugia, has published the particulars of his invention of an instrument which enables the human eye to see objects through opaque substances. The Professor, on inquiring why the eye is insensible to Rontgen's rays, found that such an impossibility did not exist a priori, because the permanence of images projected on the retina may be attributed to the phenomenon of fluorescence, and Rontgen said that bodies fluorescent to common sight might be also so to his rays. Professor Salvione studied a retina taken from the eye of a living rabbit, and found it fluorescent to the direct light of a Crooke's tube, but not to Rontgen's rays. This, however, does not exclude the possibility of its being so to rays more intense than those then adopted. On studying photographically the dioptric apparatus, the Professor found it very slightly transparent to the Rontgen rays, and on examining separate parts he found that the crystalline lens was the most opaque, and the cornea the most transparent, therefore, though scarcely likely that objects such as bones, etc., could be seen directly in wooden boxes, they might be seen indirectly by transforming the common luminous rays before they reach the eye Professor Salvione, therefore, constructed the instrument which he calls a "cryptoscope," which is a small cardboard tube about two and a-half inches long. One of its ends is closed by a black cardboard upon which, within the tube, is a stratum of sulphate of lime, which, like sulphate of baryta and platinum, is phosphorescent to the Rontgen rays; on the opposite end is a lens which allows the phosphorescent cardboard to be clearly seen. By applying to the eye this "cryptoscope," there can be seen, even in a lighted room the image and position of metallic bodies, bones, etc. enclosed in boxes of wood, cardboard, or aluminium, or inside the body. This apparatus may be most usefully applied in avoiding the necessity of photographing the objects which it is wished to observe. This application of Rontgen's discoveries by Professor Salvione is considered by the Italian Press to be of great importance."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 10.

1st Life Guards.—Sec Lieut S J Lord Lovat, to be Lieutenant, vice H M Grenfell, seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt C L Yates retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut. W M Marter to be Captain, vice C L Bates.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut-Col P K Doyne, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay; Major G D F Sullivan, from the 13th Hussars, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice P K Doyne.

2nd Dragoons—Sec Lieut W D P Watson to be Lieutenant, vice E A Maude, promoted.

11th Hussars—Capt W W Waring retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Royal Engineers—Major W G Bowyer retires on an Indian pension; Capt F D F MacCarthy to be Major, vice W G Bowyer; Lieut S C B Bigton to be Captain, vice F D F MacCarthy; Gent Cadet H Musgrave, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenant.

Coldstream Guards—Sec Lieut H W L H Heathcoat-Amory to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut R J Marker, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Capt A E Price retires on retired pay; Super-Capt W H Addington to be Captain, vice A E Price.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt the Hon H H S Addington retires on retired pay; Super-Capt W L Forbes to be Captain, vice the Hon H H S Addington.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt C F Randolph retires on retired pay.

South Wales Borderers—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut A J Forbes is antedated to Nov 18, 1895, vice J Going promoted; Sec Lieut W L Lawrence to be Lieutenant, vice H W E Parker, seconded.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is speedily allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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TRADE MARK.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nerveous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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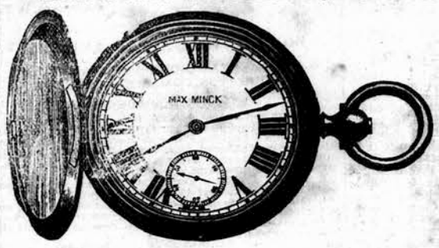

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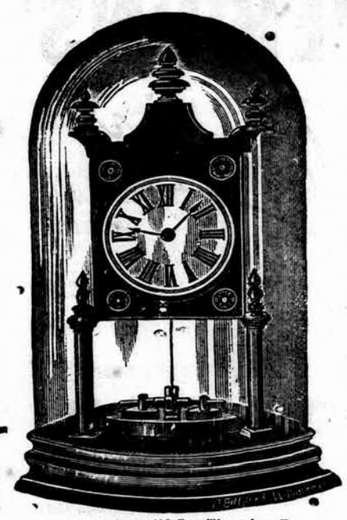

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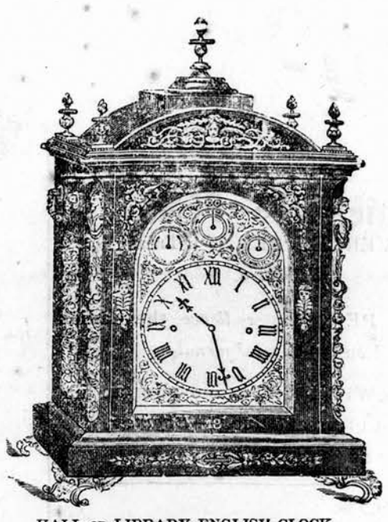

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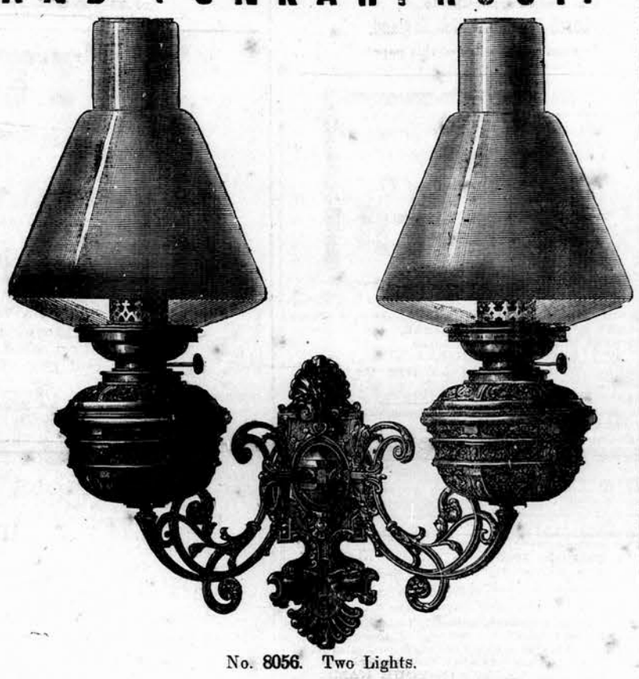

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